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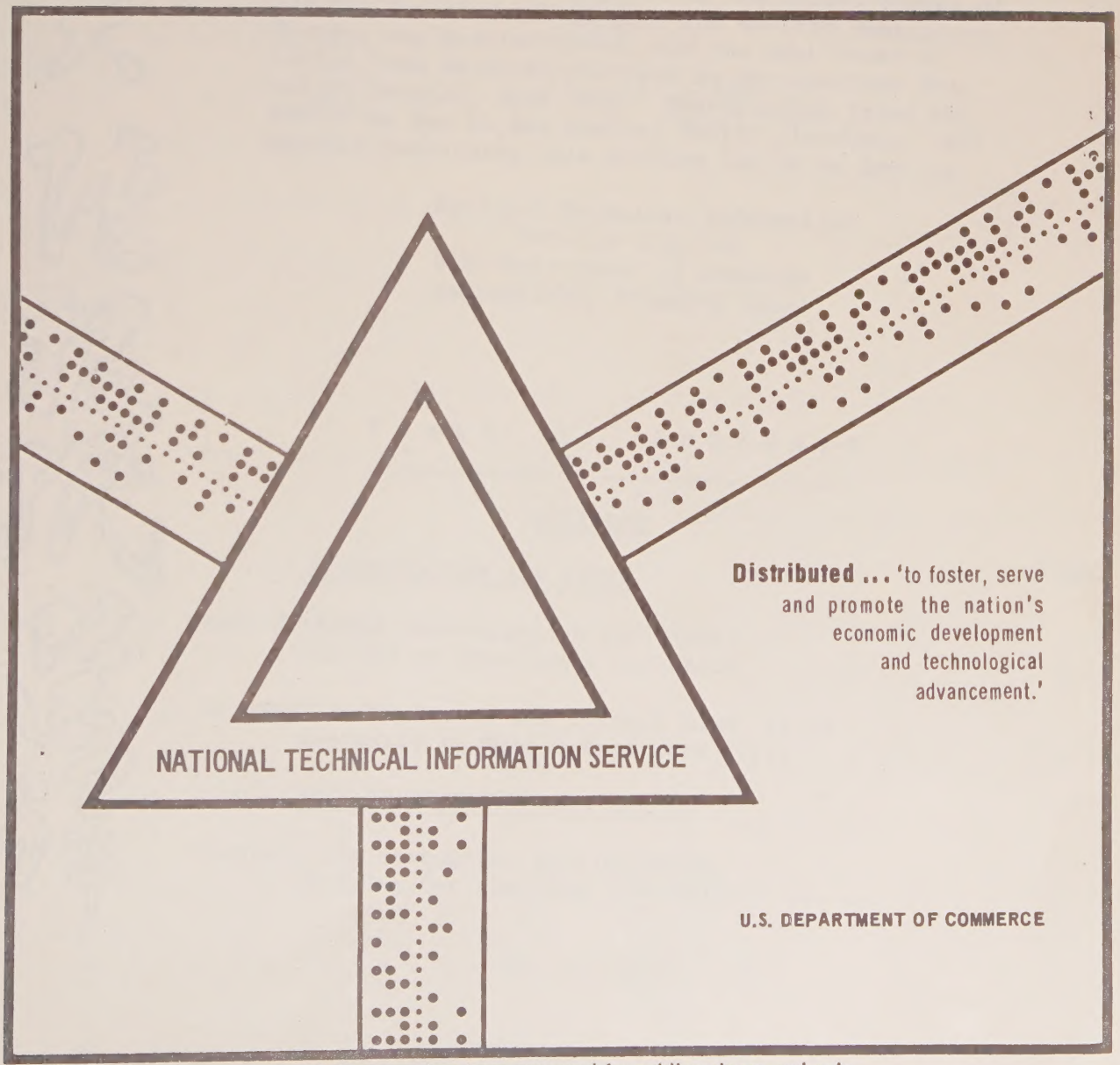
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INVESTIGATION AND STUDY

Make In-Depth Investigation and Study, Get Rid of Idealistic Influence

by

Yang Chen-shan (楊振山), Secretary of the CCP Huajung Hsien Committee, Hunan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 8, 1971)

In the past few years, in connection with the reality of the three great revolutionary struggles, I have studied over again such brilliant works of Chairman Mao as "On Practice," "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From" and "Oppose Book Worship." In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The only way to wipe out idealism is to make the effort and investigate the actual stiuation," I have maintained going deeply into reality, making investigation and study, and getting rid of the influence of idealistic transcendentalism, devoted myself ideologically and theoretically to differentiating materialism and idealism, and heightened my initiative in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

What Went "Wrong"?

Our hsien is in a grain and cotton producing district. In the past, because of the lack of communications facilities, large quantities of grain, cotton and live pigs were accumulated here every year and could not be moved out in time, and means of production and livelihood urgently needed by the hsien also could not be brought in promptly. After the setting up of the hsien revolutionary committee, we decided to open up a canal and speedily bring about a change in the backward state of transportation. In order to select an ideal route for the project, I looked up all the detailed maps of the hsien, studied them over and over again, and after much pondering, evaluating and comparing, felt that only the route from Liumencha through the Chünshan Farm to the Tungt'ing Lake could be considered the best route.

Not only was that the shortest route, but across the lake was the town of Yüeh-yang, where many land and water routes converged, making it an ideal dispersal point for goods.

At a meeting of the standing committee, I brought out the proposal I had thought up myself, thinking all the time that it would readily win approval from everyone. However the reception was exactly the opposite. At the meeting some of the comrades lowered their heads and made not a sound, while some others expressed doubts on whether the choice of the route was a logical one. Noting this condition, I became very annoyed, and during the debate displayed signs of impatience. At that time the comrades asked me a series of questions. What was the topographic condition of the route? What were the geological features? Could water conservation and irrigation be carried out concurrently? The questions had me stumped. I looked here and there on the map, and could not find an answer.

The questions posed at the meeting made me feel disturbed for a long time. After the meeting, I made a study of Chairman Mao's works, and my mind slowly sobered up. Chairman Mao says, "When you have not probed into a problem, into the present facts and its past history, and know nothing of its essentials, whatever you say about it will undoubtedly be nonsense!"

The teaching of Chairman Mao enabled me to realise that a person in charge of leadership work could make his subjective ideas conform to objective reality, could make correct plans and exercise correct leadership only through penetrating investigation and study. In drawing up the plan, I failed not only to make investigation and study, but also to seek the advice of the masses. I understood absolutely nothing about the condition below, but browsed over maps behind closed doors and devised means all by myself. How could I avoid being "wrong"?

When I thought of that, I deeply realized how deeply I had become separated from reality. Therefore I made a fresh investigation with members of the standing committee. We decided to organize more than 30 people and send them deeply among the masses to carry out repeated investigation and on-the-spot survey. In the process of making investigation we held several "Chuko Liang" meetings, humbly listened to the views of the masses and made repeated changes in the construction plan.

By means of analysis and comparison, we finally decided to route the canal from P'anchiatu to Hungshant'ou, linking it up with the Yangtze. The route in my original projected plan had to pass through the sand banks of the lake, and not only would drifting sand be encountered in the course of construction, but even after its completion, with the rising of the tide, the canal would be filled with silt and sand. On the present confirmed route, not only is the geological condition more stable, but when completed, it could irrigate more than 20,000 mow of fine land on both banks of the canal, and the distance is also shorter than my original projected route.

A comparison of the two plans touched my soul even more. Engels in his "Anti-Duhring" pointed out: "Principles are not the starting point of the investigation, but its final result; they are not applied to nature

and human history, but abstracted from them; it is not nature and humanity which conform to these principles, but the principles are valid only in so far as they are in conformity with nature and history." A study of this important thesis of Engels enabled me to further realize that all correct theory, policy, plan and method did not just drop from the sky, nor were they inherent in our mind, but that they were summed up from social practice. Only by maintaining the viewpoint of practice first, and by constantly criticizing and repudiating idealistic transcendentalism, could initiative in investigation and study be strengthened.

Two Investigations, Two Conclusions

Even if attention is paid to investigation and study, that does not mean that problems no longer exist. Sometimes, because of "limits" in thinking, a correct conclusion could not be arrived at even after investigation.

Ch'ach'i supply and marketing cooperative of our hsien has always followed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in running the business and has created some advanced experience. By the end of 1969, the department in charge in the hsien made a suggestion to me to popularize the experience of this supply and marketing cooperative throughout the hsien. At that time, there were also some people who criticized the lack of unity in the leading body of this supply and marketing cooperative. I thought "without wind there shouldn't be waves," and since there was this reflection from the masses, a problem most likely existed. Therefore I personally went to this supply and marketing cooperative to make investigation and to acquaint myself with the facts. In the investigation, I paid special attention to the problem of the leading body, and by means of discussion forums and visits noticed some superficial signs and one-sidedly drew a conclusion, expressing the opinion that this typical example was not yet mature, and it would be better to wait and see.

Not long afterward, the principal authorities discovered this typical example and decided to hold an on-the-spot meeting here. Some supply and marketing departments from fraternal hsien and municipalities arrived in succession to visit and to emulate us. Since help had come from the upper level and with prodding from all sides, I was very much shaken ideologically. Why was it that the "flower that has been blossoming inside the wall could be seen from the outside" whereas I who had been standing next to it failed to notice it?

With this problem in mind, I studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin have taught us that it is necessary to study facts conscientiously and to proceed from objective reality and not from subjective wishes," and from that I realized that the problem stemmed from my relying only on subjective wishes without respecting objective reality. In the investigation, because I was bent on looking for trouble, I neglected making an all-round inspection of the situation, and consequently was unable to understand things correctly.

I decided to make another investigation. This time I did not specially look for anything, but had only the object of humbly learning. I went deep into the shop and among the teams of the cooperative to gather a large amount of first hand material, carried out over-all analysis and study and eventually discovered the essence as well as the mainstream. This supply and marketing cooperative, in its implementation of Chairman Mao's policy, "Develop economy and insure supply," had been making itself a base for supporting agricultural production in a big way. It assisted the production teams to develop diversified economy, maintained the orientation of serving agricultural production, scoring positive achievements and gaining experience.

As for the lack of unity among the leading body reported by some of the people, upon further analysis, it was found that the main cause had been due to the transfer of several new members into the leading body, and owing to the lack of understanding between one another and unfamiliarity of the new members with the conditions, differences of opinion on the handling of concrete problems were bound to occur from time to time. From the dialectical materialistic point of view this should be regarded as a completely normal phenomenon, and a problem to be expected in our progress which should not be difficult to solve.

From this it was clear that it was not a case of this typical example being not mature, but principally it was a case of my thinking being incorrect. After thinking was clarified, I and the workers of the Ch'ach'i supply and marketing cooperative conscientiously summed up experience together, held two on-the-spot meetings, called upon units of business enterprises throughout the hsien to learn from the cooperative. A movement to learn from Ch'ach'i and to overtake Ch'ach'i was quickly launched in the hsien, pushing forward a struggle-criticism-transformation movement on the commercial front.

The two investigations produced two conclusions. From that I realized that if an idealistic and metaphysical presumption existed in the mind, and a conclusion was arrived at before investigation was made, then it would be impossible to see the over-all picture of the thing, to feel its essence or to understand it correctly. Only by completely getting rid of the effect of idealism disseminated by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his type of political swindlers and by respecting objective reality could the complex process of correct analysis of things be made in investigation, the essence of things understood and the correct conclusion drawn.

The "Old Imperial Almanac" Is Not Applicable

After direct experience has been obtained for sometime, is it still necessary to continue investigation and study? Practice has told us "Results of investigation and study do not hold true forever. If one satisfied with a peep-hole view of the actual condition without paying attention to repeated practice and repeated investigation, there is still the possibility of sliding into the morass of idealism.

Last spring, when the early paddy was growing in a gratifying manner, suddenly there was a severe cold snap, and the seedlings of the whole hsien were seriously threatened. At that time, I recalled the experience I had in protecting seedlings from cold years ago at a lower level, and full of confidence I held a telephone conference with a deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee, requesting the various communes and production teams to cover the seedlings with straw. Two days later, we went to a commune to make an inspection, and discovered that the people had not carried out our instruction. When I saw that, I was displeased and said in a reprimanding tone to the commune cadres "Why are the seedlings not covered up with straws?" They replied, "The 'Old Imperial Almanac' is no longer applicable. This year the seedlings have already turned green and waving in the wind. If covered with straw, they would be crushed, therefore they could only be dressed with charred earth and ashes." The fact proved that it was not a case of the cadres below not following orders, but one of my subjectivism blindly giving orders."

Why did I, full of "confidence," turned into blindly giving orders? With this problem in mind, I studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "When a certain objective process has already progressed and changed from one stage of development to another, one must also be good at making oneself and all one's fellow revolutionaries progress and change in their subjective knowledge along with it, that is to say, they must insure that the proposed new revolutionary tasks and new working programs correspond to the new change in the situation." The reason I blindly gave orders in my work was because I had been acting in contravention of this wise teaching of Chairman Mao. In the past, during cold spells in spring, the seeds were only recently planted and sprouts had still not yet appeared, therefore the use of straw for protection was effective. However, last year, the use of warm air to speed up the process of germination had universally been popularized, such advanced technique as field ventilation had enabled the seedlings to germinate faster. Therefore when the cold spell occurred, the greater part of seedlings had already turned green and were waving in the wind. Conditions had changed but I was still carrying out work based on the "Old Imperial Almanac." Things had advanced, but my thinking remained stagnant in the same old place. With such a manner of directing work, mistakes were unavoidable. Thereupon we rushed to several communes, popularizing the experience of using charred earth and ashes for protecting seedlings, and obtained very good results.

The summing up of this phase of work has enabled me to realize further that the experience obtained through investigation and study of a period reflects the objective reality of only that particular period. As the situation is continually developing, if one no longer understands the new situation or investigates new problems but applies rigidly the experience of the past, one would be divorced from objective reality and be guilty of the mistake of subjectivism. The experience of a time is no substitute for continuing investigation and study. Only by repeated practice and repeated investigation, and by constantly accepting new things and investigating new problems could one continue to wash away the pernicious influence of idealism from the mind and enable one's understanding to develop with the change of objective things and to meet the demands of the revolution.

* * *

In Order To Implement the Correct Line, It Is Necessary To Have a Good Work Style

by

Li Ping-chih (李炳智), deputy commander of Tsung-tzu Unit-124 of the PLA

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 8, 1971)

Chairman Mao teaches, "Everyone engaged in practical work must investigate conditions at the lower levels." By means of repeated study and practice, I have realized that in order to be a leadership cadre, I must step among the masses, and conscientiously carry out investigation and study before I could grasp the actual state of things and discover problems in time, use Mao Tse-tung's thought to solve problems correctly and implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

At one time I was put in charge of rear services work, and heard that the work zeal among the production personnel of the farms was not high enough. At that time, I thought that it must be due primarily to the fear of hardship and fatigue in the minds of some of the comrades, and that once the fear was dispelled, everything would be all right. However, after paying attention to the matter for some time, I still could not solve the problem. What could be the reason?

With this problem in mind, I made a study of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical work "On Practice." Chairman Mao has said, "Whoever wants to know a thing has no way of doing so except by coming into contact with it, that is, by living (practicing) in its environment." In order to clarify the situation and solve the problem existing in the farms in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, I visited in succession five of them to conduct investigation and study there. Once in touch with reality, the problem very quickly became clear. The problem that existed in the farms was mainly because some of the leading comrades did not know Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" deep enough and their understanding of the significance of operating the farms was inadequate. As a result, some faults were made in the assignment of cadres and the transfer of production personnel, which affected the activism of the comrades for production.

Why has this problem not been resolved? That has also something to do with my leadership work being not penetrating enough. Although I have been in charge of rear services work, I seldom went below to conduct in-depth and meticulous investigation and study, or concentrate on "dissecting a sparrow" or to acquire some first-hand experience, and because of that, my comprehension of the situation below was far from adequate, and the direction for work was generalized. Thereupon I made a report to the Party committee on the facts of the investigation as well as expressing my own view on the matter. The Party committee immediately took action, drew up resolutions for further implementation of Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive," strengthened leadership on the farms, and reorganized the production personnel, which quickly brought a change to the features of the farms.

This incident has enabled me to realize that in order to implement the correct line, it is necessary to have a good work style. In the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, it will never do for one to rely purely on hearsay, know things by halves or only seeming to know about facts, and start giving orders and directing work.

Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is built on the basis of dialectical materialism and historical materialism. "The standpoint of practice is the primary and basic standpoint in the dialectical-materialistic theory of knowledge." Only by personally participating in the three major revolutionary practices, by going deep into reality and among the people, and by employing the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method in carrying out meticulous investigation and study, can a cadre gain a correct understanding and acquire the right to speak as well as take the initiative in the work he is responsible for. Only then would he be able to discover problems and solve them in time, bring about very good integration between the top and bottom, theory and reality, and leadership and the masses, and through that to correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Whether importance is attached to investigation and study or not is not merely a question concerning the method of work, but an important question of maintaining the epistemology of dialectical materialism and the smashing of bourgeois idealism. It is a major question as to whether Chairman Mao's revolutionary line could be implemented. We should know investigation and study deeply by raising it to the plane of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and regard it as an important thing in washing away idealistic spirit and setting up proletarian world outlook to grasp, to continue to heighten initiative in carrying out investigation and study.

After the importance of investigation and study is understood and initiative heightened, could investigation and study be then carried out better? Well, not necessarily. In investigation and study, attention must also be paid to the grasping of the fundamental principle, and to observing and solving the problem of orientation and line.

Once when I was carrying out investigation work in a certain unit, a cadre reported to me, saying, "The work zeal of the masses is very high, and the task for the current year could be expected to be overfulfilled by a large margin." However when I asked him to relate to me the situation of the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works, he dismissed it in only a few words. This condition attracted my attention: Why was it that when discussing his production tasks he seemed to have a complete grasp of things, but when discussing politics, he had little to say? That vividly explained that Chairman Mao's army building line and Vice Chairman Lin's directive of building the army politically had not taken root firmly in the mind of this comrade.

Chairman Mao teaches, "Politics is the commander, the soul," Vice Chairman Lin has also further pointed out, "In the struggle between the two lines within our Party, one line is the bringing of politics to the fore and the other is the bringing of military affairs to the fore. We must keep to the road of bringing politics to the fore."

In accordance with the teaching of Chairman Mao and the directive of Vice Chairman Lin, I first studied together with the cadres of this unit Chairman Mao's teaching of bringing politics to the fore, grasped the fundamental principle of educating people with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, and through that heightened the understanding among the cadres and fighters of bringing politics to the fore and strengthened their initiative in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the situation is developing with flying speed and the revolution is advancing with great rapidity. Only by acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching on the epistemology of dialectical materialism, by actively participating in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles and by further doing investigation and study work well could we be able to catch up with the flying development of the revolutionary situation and advance in victory along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

"MAY 7" DIRECTIVE AND CADRES

Continuously Strengthen Initiative in Carrying Out the "May 7 Directive"

by

The Leading Group of the "May 7" School of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 10, 1971)

Great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" is a great program of running the whole country as a great school of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and also a great program for preventing the restoration of capitalism, carrying out the socialist revolution through to the end and building communism. Continuously increasing the initiative in carrying out the "May 7 Directive" is an important subject in the education on ideology and political lines for the broad masses of cadres.

A Focal Point of the Struggle Between the Two Lines

It is necessary to rectify continuously the attitude of the broad masses of cadres toward the taking of the "May 7" road in order that they may continuously strengthen their initiative in carrying out the "May 7 Directive." This question has often been the focal point of the struggle between the two lines and between the two world outlooks in our school. Obeying Vice Chairman Lin's instruction, "We must grasp the question of the attitude toward Chairman Mao and toward Mao Tse-tung's thought," we constantly take a firm hold of this question, link it with the increase of consciousness in the class struggle and the line struggle, take it as the touchstone for distinguishing between true and false revolution and between true and false Marxism-Leninism, strive to raise the trainees' class feeling of warm love for Chairman Mao to the high plane of closely following Chairman Mao in continuing revolution, to the high plane of combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to the high plane of emancipating mankind as a whole and achieving the far-reaching target of communism.

When they were sent down to the basic level, many comrades did not understand or understood very little about the "May 7 Directive" because they were influenced by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of going to school in order to be an official," "theory of joining the Party in order to climb to higher positions," "theory of punishment through labor" and "theory of doing labor in order to make a name." Some people asked themselves: "I have been doing my work for more than ten years. Why am I sent to do farming?"

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "All work of a school aims at changing the students ideologically," we aroused the trainees to make a class analysis of their attitude toward the "May 7" road, making them understand that

this thinking was marked by the bourgeois world outlook and renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, which, in essence, concerned the question of whether or not Chairman Mao's revolutionary line must be implemented and the revolution carried out continuously. We organized the trainees to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements while keeping in mind these questions of the line, to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, to carry the revolutionary mass criticism through to the end and to continuously strengthen their initiative in carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Reading Seriously and Going Through Arduous Training in the Course of the Three Great Revolutionary Movements

We organized all trainees to read seriously and to go through arduous training in the course of the three great revolutionary movements while bearing in mind the questions of the line. We opposed the method of running the cadre school as an old-type agricultural farm which gave prominence to production, not politics, and carried out manual labor to the neglect of reading, and as an old-type Party school which was separated from practice and from the masses and which conducted reading behind closed doors. The comrades rushed to the uninhabited grassland to gather grass, defying the intense heat of the sun, treading the bramble under their feet, sleeping in sheds, eating hardened bread and defeating the mosquito's buzzing and insect bites. They deeply realized the greatness and arduousness of the creation of the world through labor. At night it rained heavily outside, resulting in water dripping inside the sheds. By the light of electric torches, the comrades persevered in reading the "three constantly read articles" and other works by Chairman Mao, held discussion-application meetings and criticism meetings and sharply criticized arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's philosophy of survival, preliminarily establishing revolutionary optimism amid hardship. In the "Battle Song of the Grassland" which they had created, the "May 7" fighters expressed their ideological condition: "Who says the grassland is a place of hardship? High in spirit, the 'May 7' fighters fight against heaven and earth for the revolutionary cause and feel happiness in their hearts! Who says the shed is a small place? The 'May 7' fighters are broad-minded. They do not live in big houses and tall buildings in order to achieve world revolution and emancipation of mankind! Who says Peking is far away? The 'May 7' fighters have their hearts turned to the red sun and stand on guard for the revolutionary line. We are always beside Chairman Mao!"

Not long after they came to the countryside, the "May 7" fighters joined in the fight against the flood at Nenchiang River. The like of this flood was rarely seen in the past. Shouting the slogan, "Defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line," they vigorously removed all property by hand before the flood came, fought shoulder to shoulder with the tens of thousands of civilian workers and struggled through day and night on the dike against the extraordinarily big flood which could overflow the dike at any time. Many comrades jumped into the cold water many times in

an effort to stop the breaches. At the most critical moment, some old comrades who stayed behind to do rear service work and some other comrades who were ill rushed to the dike and joined in the fight. The comrades consciously accepted the test of life and death. The higher the waves surged, the firmer their determination to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line became. In the struggle against the flood, they learned deeply: Only when they have the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and sacrificing themselves for the revolutionary cause can they resist the wild winds and evil waves and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The "May 7" cadre school is a revolutionary big crucible where temperature is high and work is done speedily. After being educated in ideology and political lines, all comrades achieve a flying leap in their thinking and deeply learn that the "May 7" road is ever broadening and is the only road for realizing ideological revolutionization and for continuing revolution in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Persevere in Revolutionary Mass Criticism, Prevent Restoration of the Bourgeois Ideology

But, in the face of achievements, some comrades felt that their remolding was "near completion." Once they had arrogance, they opened the back door for "Liu's poison," such as "theory of going to school in order to be an official" and "theory of doing labor in order to make a name." We firmly grasped the positive factors, carried out revolutionary mass criticism and repeatedly conducted line education in conjunction with the preliminary rating and general rating of four-good groups and personalities, the meetings of representatives of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works, the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement and the series of movements for combating arrogance and breaking down complacency, so as to deepen continuously the comrades' understanding of the "May 7 Directive" and to strengthen their initiative in embarking on the "May 7" road.

After going through training in a brigade, one of the cadres thought that his training was "near completion": "I can also do what the poor and lower-middle peasants can do." He once made use of his rest hours to help the poor and lower-middle peasants in sinking a well and was commended. He felt elated. Later, a heavy rain fell. The poor and lower-middle peasants rushed to the worksite to fight intensively to save the mechanized well while he lay idle in bed. After a violent ideological struggle in himself, he went to the worksite. He felt ashamed of himself when he saw the poor and lower-middle peasants were wet with sweat. Tears and rain drops rolled down his face. He eventually found his shortcomings. With pain he felt that one who thought himself "near completion" ideologically would also show this idea in his deeds.

Bearing this question in mind, he studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Proceed from the interests of the people in doing anything, not from the interests of an individual or a small group." He realized that his major defect was that he had not yet completely changed his stand and that only through prolonged and arduous tempering could he train himself into an

advanced element of the proletariat and consciously carry out the "May 7 Directive" throughout his life.

Recently, we organized all comrades to study once again Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," his directive that "the broad masses of cadres should be sent down to do manual labor," and his teachings about classes and class struggle in conjunction with the repudiation of revisionism, the rectification campaign and the movement for combating arrogance and breaking down complacency. They bore firmly in mind that "Classes and class struggle exist throughout the stage of socialism" and that class struggle would invariably be reflected in our ranks and in our minds. Only by arming ourselves with the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought and the Party's basic line throughout the historical stage of socialist society shall we be able to resist corruption, to refrain forever from evil ideas, to prevent restoration of the bourgeois ideology in our minds and to strengthen our initiative in closely following Chairman Mao in making revolution for the rest of our lives.

In the past two years, nourished by the "May 7 Directive," the comrades have gone through a tremendous change in their thinking and feeling. When they were sent down to the basic level, some people felt that "they were not red even though they wore red flowers on their heads." Now they sing loudly and advance heroically and vigorously on the "May 7" road. Those who formerly doubted "why they were sent to do farming" now have found a clear answer: Only by carrying out Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and his directive that "the broad masses of cadres should be sent down to do manual labor" will they be able to prevent and combat revisionism, to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and to preserve their revolutionary youthfulness forever. Those who formerly hoped that the leadership would make everything public now have obtained an answer, that is, to completely remold their world outlook by advancing forever along the bright "May 7" road indicated by Chairman Mao and to carry the Chinese revolution and the world revolution through to the end!

* * *

"MAY 7" DIRECTIVE AND WORKERS

Run Tach'ing Oilfield as A Big School of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

by

Tach'ing Oilfield Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 10, 1971)

Five years ago, our great leader Chairman Mao issued the brilliant "May 7 Directive" to the whole Army and the people of the country. In his "May 7 Directive," Chairman Mao pointed out: "While the main task of the workers is in industry, they should also study military affairs, politics and culture. They, too, should take part in the socialist education movement and criticize the bourgeoisie. Where conditions permit, they should also engage in agricultural production and side occupations, as is done at the Tach'ing Oilfield." Like an immensely bright beacon light, Chairman Mao's directive illuminates the road of advance for Tach'ing Oilfield and greatly inspires us workers of Tach'ing and our dependents.

Shown close concern by Chairman Mao and by the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice Chairman Lin as deputy leader, and enlightened by Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," we the broad masses of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary dependents of Tach'ing Oilfield have in the past few years built at high speed and at high level, a base area of petroleum production of the world's first rate and have made strenuous efforts to learn military affairs, politics and culture, criticized the bourgeoisie and actively developed the socialist agriculture. At present, in our Tach'ing Oilfield, a socialist industrial army and a force of workers' dependents which are capable of both industrial work and farming and are cultured and militarily competent are gaining strength and growing up under the bright sunshine of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

(I)

In the course of carrying out Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive," the broad masses of revolutionary workers and dependents constantly put the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the first position in all work. They build their enterprise and continuously make progress by studying the "Two Resolutions" and the "three constantly read articles," bringing about a deep change in their mental outlook. Ever since the initiation of the great proletarian cultural revolution, a large number of four-good advanced groups, such as the No. 1205 boring team of steel which was led by Comrade Wang Chin-hsi before he died and the No. 4 battalion of the 1st department of oil extraction which held high the red banner and learned from the "9th company," have emerged from this oilfield and more than 7,300 people have been rated activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Consciousness changes into matter. Relying on the people who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, we have explored the petroleum resources of the motherland and built a modernized oilfield with greater, faster, better and more economical results even in difficult times, amid hardships and under difficult conditions, and have also increased the petroleum output year after year. Particularly after the great proletarian cultural revolution and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive," the total output of crude oil of Tach'ing Oilfield in the past five years increased by 1.5 times as compared with that in the six years before the great proletarian cultural revolution, and the target of the 3rd five-year plan was fulfilled two years ahead of schedule. The capacity of oil refining increased by 66 percent as compared with that before the great cultural revolution and the variety of products also increased by 75 percent; multiple-purpose utilization of petroleum industrial chemicals started from scratch and developed step by step. More than 1,200 items of technical innovation have been realized in the past five years. With regard to agriculture and side occupations, the acreage of farmland has expanded ten times as compared with that at the beginning of the campaign in Taching, grain output increases one year after another, and forestry, animal husbandry and side occupations have developed. At present, we have basically enough vegetables for our own consumption.

All these are a great victory derived from the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, a victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian line over renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running an enterprise, and a great achievement resulted from the implementation of Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive."

The broad masses of workers of Tach'ing Oilfield firmly carry out Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive." They keep in mind the interests of the revolution as a whole, put their footing in their work and link every item of their work with the Chinese revolution and the world revolution. While accomplishing their tasks by all possible means, they actively learn other things or cultivate farmland in the vicinity and carry out agriculture and side occupation, thereby promoting revolutionization of the enterprise and the ranks of workers.

For example: The oil extracting teams formerly were responsible only for supervision of the oil wells. As a result of the implementation of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," the worker comrades have learned other things while laying emphasis on their own jobs. Now the oil extracting teams supervise not only the oil wells and water wells but also the pumping stations and are capable of not only supervising the wells but also repairing them. Many oil extracting teams now can independently do the jobs of repairing the wells, testing the pressure, verifying the experiments, detecting water sources, and arranging a well-coordinated chain of production.

One of the oil wells supervised by the 1st battalion of the 1st department of oil extraction has yielded oil in the past eleven years in succession. But water has recently been traced in this well and oil output has not been stable.

With Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking as a weapon, the workers of the 1st battalion vigorously destroyed the conservative idea that "production has attained its peak" and "we better do nothing," and they made a careful examination of the present and past condition of this well, took speciments at each layer of soil in the well, made serious study and eventually located the water-bearing layer and the source of the water and took appropriate measures. Now the output of this well is greater than that in 1960 when this well was newly opened. This well has since maintained stable and high yield.

While organizing the workers and staff members to lay emphasis on industry and to carry out industrial production well, we, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Where conditions permit, they should also engage in agricultural production and side occupations," also organize them to set up farms and organize the cadres, technicians and workers to take part in manual labor in a planned manner and under good leadership in farming and side occupations.

In the past few years, the cadres and the workers of the No. 49 team of the 2nd department of oil extraction have upheld the practice of doing industrial work during the work hours and do farming after coming off their duty. They take an active part in manual labor in farming and side occupations, reclaiming more than 100 mow of land, raising a few dozen pigs and realizing self-sufficiency in meats and vegetables for the whole team. Through participation in manual labor in farming and side occupations, the workers and the staff members further revolutionized their thinking, increased the state's wealth and promoted industrial construction.

Guided by Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive," the broad masses of revolutionary dependents of workers of Tach'ing Oilfield take an active part in collective productive labor and have formed an important force in building and developing Tach'ing. Under the leadership of Hsueh Kuei-fang, a model among workers' dependents, the broad masses of revolutionary dependents of workers get organized to reclaim wasteland. In the past eleven years, they have reclaimed more than 290,000 mow of wasteland, making remarkable achievements in building and developing Tach'ing Oilfield.

While carrying out socialist agriculture, and proceeding from the point of serving oil production and the workers' well-being, the broad masses of workers' dependents run medium-sized and small factories. Making use of the existing conditions and material resources, they vigorously repair rejects for further use, conduct multi-purpose utilization and carry out light industry and chemical industry. In only two years, they have set up more than 170 medium-sized and small factories and workshops, including an indigenously-equipped oil refinery, a small chemical fertilizer plant, a candle factory and a transistor plant.

The candle factory which is operated by the workers' dependents and which carries out production by indigenous methods make use of the odd bits of material discarded by the paraffin workshop of the oil refinery and can make more than 30,000 boxes of candle each year, gloriously fulfilling the task in the state plan.

In the past eleven years, the sewing and mending shop run by the workers' dependents has renovated more than 100,000 suits of working clothes, not only meeting the needs of the oilfield but also saving more than 400,000 feet of cotton cloth and more than 400,000 catties of cotton for the state.

In the transistor factory, the workers' dependents work together with the workers and technicians and have succeeded in trial-making an automatic meter for measuring oil flow and pressure in the oil well. This meter is being mass-produced.

Through their participation in collective productive labor and in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles, the broad masses of workers' dependents have quickened revolutionization of their thinking. They have changed from showing concern for their small families to showing concern for the affairs of the state and the world. They say: "Formerly we remained the whole day in the kitchen and saw only our small world. Now we are in Tach'ing but we keep in mind the interests of the world, think about the collective, love manual labor, make revolution and do everything to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat." The revolutionization of thinking of the workers' dependents has given another push to the revolutionization of the enterprise.

Practice has made us understand deeply that: Taking the "May 7" road indicated by Chairman Mao is by no means for the purpose of making a greater quantity of material products and solving some questions of the well-being of the workers and their dependents but is a major problem concerning the gradual narrowing of the gap between workers and peasants, between cities and the countryside and between mental labor and physical labor and the upbringing of a generation of communist new men and also a question of perpetual importance to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

(II)

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Correct political and military lines do not emerge and develop spontaneously and peacefully, but only in the course of struggle." We have gone through acute and complex struggles between the two classes one after another in the course of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In 1960 when the production campaign started, imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries in the international sphere were holding us by our neck and renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i at home vigorously fanned the evil wind of stopping oil production. In addition, tens of thousands of people joining in the campaign came to the grassland at the same time, causing many unimaginable difficulties in production and daily life. Should we charge forward, or should we retreat? This was a very acute problem. At this crucial moment, we organized the workers and staff members to study Chairman Mao's "On Contradiction," "On Practice" and the "three constantly read articles," and to use Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking to analyze contradictions and overcome difficulties. The workers firmly stated: "We shall do our utmost to build Tach'ing Oilfield even if we have to endure all

hardships on earth." At the moment, winches were lacking and the large quantities of appliances had to be unloaded from train by manual labor. The drilling machine weighing more than 50 tons also was pulled to the worksite and installed by manual labor. There were no houses to live in, but they built earth huts by themselves. When meeting difficulties in everyday life, they displayed the Nanniwan spirit and reclaimed wasteland by pulling the manual tractors. In this way, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they defeated the blockade imposed on us by imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries, resisted Liu Shao-ch'i's evil wind of stopping oil production, overcame the hardships caused by natural disasters, perseveringly took part in the campaign of oil production and won victories in building a socialist mining area of a new type.

However, a newborn thing has to experience hardships and setbacks in the course of its growth. When construction of the oilfield and the mining area was advancing triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents like Po I-po on the industrial front mortally feared and bitterly hated this success. They vilified farming and side occupations carried out by the workers of Tach'ing, calling it "violation of the social division of labor" and "departure from the correct line." Liu Shao-ch'i came personally to Tach'ing to peddle the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "one room and two mow of land" and "group of wells run by couples," in a frenzied attempt to lead us into the sidetrack. A few people in our ranks did not understand sufficiently the great significance of the workers' participation in farming and side occupations with emphasis on industrial work, and they were unwilling to carry out farming and side occupations.

In view of the question above, we organized the workers and staff members and their dependents to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teachings, "Big enterprises like the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company can gradually be turned into integrated complexes" and "Such big enterprises should be set up not only in industry, but also in agriculture, commerce, schools and army units," to learn the experience of the Liberation Army in making itself a fighting team and working team as well as a production team, and to sharply repudiate the reactionary fallacies pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang. This heightened their thinking.

They said wrathfully: By saying "violation of social division of labor," Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang obviously meant to broaden the gap between workers and peasants. By saying "one room and two mow of land," they aimed obviously at peddling the trash of "san-tzu i-pao" in a frenzied attempt to restore capitalism. We shall never fall into their trap.

In this way, we shattered the sinister conspiracy of Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang and marched in bigger strides and more firmly along the revolutionary road indicated by Chairman Mao.

In 1966 when the great proletarian cultural revolution was stepped up in the whole country, great leader Chairman Mao issued his brilliant "May 7 Directive," confirming our method of work at Tach'ing, greatly inspiring the

Tach'ing workers and their dependents and dealing a telling blow at the conspiracy of Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang to restore capitalism. Illuminated by Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," the Tach'ing workers and their dependents firmly criticized and repudiated the bourgeoisie and launched an all-out attack on the bourgeois headquarters represented by Liu Shao-ch'i. Seeing that their doomsday had come, the handful of class enemies jumped out into the open during the great cultural revolution and fanned an evil wind in an effort to frenziedly chop down the red banner of Tach'ing and negate the "May 7" road. Supported and helped by the support-the-Left unit of the Liberation Army, the broad masses of workers and dependents held high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism, criticized and repudiated the bourgeoisie and uncovered the class enemy's conspiracy, thereby foiling the class enemy's attack and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, revolution has been carried out in an earth-shaking manner in the whole mining area, revisionism is criticized continuously, industrial production has increased day after day and bumper harvests have been reaped in agriculture and side occupations year after year. The scale of operation of the oilfield has expanded continuously and production and construction have never stopped for even a second. The whole mining area is in a revolutionary scene of surging vigor and growing prosperity.

Practice of struggle has made us understand deeply: The struggle between the two classes and between the two lines constantly exists in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and "May 7 Directive." During this struggle, we must continuously criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie, Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the interferences coming from the "Left" and from the Right, use class struggle and the line struggle in leading the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and use spiritual construction in pushing forward the construction of the oilfield and the mining area. Only in this way will it be possible to continuously increase the consciousness of the workers and their dependents in the class struggle, to heighten their abilities to distinguish between true and false Marxism-Leninism, to strengthen their initiative in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, to assign to every basic level the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to insure that the enterprise will advance forever along the bright road of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive."

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "China ought to make still greater contribution to humanity." We have made some achievements in carrying out Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," but we are still very far behind the demands imposed upon us by Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee and the people of the whole country. We are determined to take our achievements as the starting point, to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and, in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," to repudiate

revisionism and carry out rectification movements in depth, to seriously study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, to conscientiously carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation during the great proletarian cultural revolution, to resolutely accomplish the various militant tasks put forward by the Party's "9th congress," and to strive to build Tach'ing Oilfield into a bright-red big school of Mao Tse-tung's thought!

* * *

Tach'ing Oil Field Has Become a Vigorous Socialist New Mining District

- The broad masses of cadres, workers and their dependents are maintaining the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as well as learning military affairs, culture and criticizing the bourgeoisie. While taking industry as the main task, the workers are also engaged in agriculture. While taking agriculture as the main task, the dependents are also engaged in industry. Cadres at various levels are also taking part by turns in industrial and agricultural productive labor -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao May 8, 1971)

The brilliant "May 7 Directive" of great leader Chairman Mao has lighted up the road of advance for the Tach'ing Oilfields and provided the workers of Tach'ing with tremendous encouragement. In the past few years, the workers of Tach'ing, by firmly implementing this brilliant directive of Chairman Mao, have not only built Tach'ing into a modern base for petroleum production, but also trained a production army and a force of dependents with socialist consciousness that can concurrently engage in industry and agriculture as well as being good in culture and in military affairs.

In the battle for the construction of the Tach'ing oilfields, the broad masses of workers, by constantly maintaining the bringing of proletarian politics to the fore and by studying and applying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, have energetically built Tach'ing into a big school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. In accordance with the teaching of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," they have raised high the banner of the revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, maintained without slackening their criticism of the bourgeoisie and all old ideas of the exploiting classes, conscientiously transformed world outlook and also energetically succeeded in learning other things as well while concentrating on one main task. Because of this the whole mining area has become vigorous and revolution and production are constantly developing.

At present, after more than ten years of building up the enterprise through arduous struggle, the Tach'ing oilfields has appeared with a brand new feature on the good earth of the motherland. Here, people do not see centralized living quarters and welfare areas or tall and impressive metropolitan structures. The broad masses of oilfield workers and their dependents are dispersed and scattered over the score of industrial and rural areas and hundreds of residential centers over the oilfield.

Radiating in all directions, highways criss-cross the whole of the mining district, linking up the chess-board distribution of industrial and rural areas together. Each industrial and rural area has three to five adjacent residential centers, the inside of which is not only a livelihood base, but also a production base. All industrial and rural areas are equipped with tractor depots, primary and middle schools, nurseries, savings deposit centers, post offices, clinics, book stores, grain stores, commercial stores, mess halls, public baths, as well as shoemaking teams and tailoring teams.

They also have mills for milling rice, grinding flour, pressing edible oil, and making preserves as well as medium and small factories serving the production of major industries.

Surrounding the industrial and rural areas and residential centers are level and orderly farms meticulously worked by the dependents of the workers. The hamlets in the fields and the row upon row of rigs in the oil field complement one another, and are formed into a picture of flourishing abundance and prosperity. The workers of Tach'ing said, "Our mining area is a new type of mining area in which workers and peasants are integrated as one and the city and rural areas are also integrated to provide favorable conditions for production as well as affording livelihood.

The cadres, workers and their dependents of the Tach'ing Oilfield reside all over these scattered industrial and rural areas and residential centers. The cadres and workers work nearby, their children attend nearby schools, their dependents go to nearby farms, factories or shops to take part in labor and there is not a single idle person in the whole mining district. The broad masses of cadres, workers and their dependents have placed the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in a position of primary above all work, as well as learning military affairs and culture and criticizing the bourgeoisie. While the main task of the workers is in industry, they also engage in agricultural production. While the main task of the dependents is in agriculture, they also engage in industrial production. The cadres at various levels also take part by turns in industrial and agricultural labor.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," the Tach'ing Oilfield has not only continued to push petroleum production to a new high, and new contributions to the state, but also obtained fine results in agriculture yearly. In 1970, the production of grain for the whole mining district increased some 50 percent over that of 1969, and vegetable production was basically enough for local consumption. The dependents by making manifest the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, have become the main force for agricultural production in the mining district.

Not only that, but the dependents apart from engaging in agriculture during the busy agricultural season, and engaging in industry during the slack agricultural season, have continued to develop such enterprises as sewing and patching factories in service of the major industry, and also carried out multiple purpose utilization of materials in a big way. They have operated in succession a large number of medium and small factories and workshops, including small fertilizer plants, candle wax shops, screw making shops, soap making plants and a tar paper making plant, and by making full use of the waste fluid, gas, and slag from petroleum production, turned them into assets for the state.

They said proudly, "We dependents not only want to do 'our share' in agricultural production, but we also want to make a contribution to industrial production."

The cadres at various levels and the workers of the mining district are also transferring manpower by turn to take part in manual labor at the farms, and actively develop agricultural side productions.

Since the opening of the Tach'ing Oilfield, an acute struggle between the two lines has existed on the question of what kind of a mining district should be built. When the great battle of Tach'ing was launched, some of the people suggested the building of a "petroleum city" based on such centers of the past, with centralized living quarters and welfare areas.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle," and on the basis of the special character of oil production, the broad masses of workers and their dependents of Tach'ing were determined not to build a centralized city. Demonstrating the "spirit of Nanniwan" they opened the barren wasteland with their own hands, overcame the then existing difficulties in livelihood to insure the demands of the great battle for oil.

However, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang tried their utmost to oppose the revolutionary practice of building a socialist new mining district by the workers of Tach'ing, maliciously slandered the workers of Tach'ing for taking part in side productions by saying that they would lose more than they gain, and advocated individual enterprise in an effort to lead the workers of Tach'ing and their dependents onto the evil road of capitalism.

Armed with the ever victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung, the workers of Tach'ing and their dependents resolutely opposed this evil wind of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and in the struggle for the building of the new mining district, scored one victory after another. In 1966, when great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" was transmitted to Tach'ing, the inspired workers of Tach'ing more resolutely carried out the building of the new mining district in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, raising high the revolutionary banner of the great criticism and repudiation, they with the help of the PLA support-the-Left units eliminated the interference from the "Left" and the right of a small handful of class enemies, heroically defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, persevered in following the glorious road indicated by the "May 7 Directive" and took a great step forward in building the oilfield and in agricultural side productions.

At present in the Tach'ing Oilfield, all workers' dependents who are capable of working have stepped out of their homes to take part in collective productive labor, and the practice of the past, when workers entered the factories, the dependents went to the city, and producers becoming consumers, has been changed. All of them feel that to take part in labor is an honor, and to enjoy leisure and dislike labor is a disgrace which leads to a great change in social behavior.

Hsüeh Kuei-fang, who formerly was the first to step out of home and lead dependents to open up the barren wasteland with five shovels, thereby lighting the flame for the dependents of Tach'ing to make revolution, is still a pace-setter in the dependents' production team. For more than ten years, the ranks of dependents of the workers of Tach'ing taking part in industrial and agricultural production have continued to swell, and they have become a vital force in the building of Tach'ing. Among them such people as Yü Wen-lan, Hsiao An-hua, K'uei Tung-ying, T'ao Ping-hua, and others, a group of activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, have appeared. Some have already been gloriously accepted into the Chinese Communist Party, and some have been elected leading members of revolutionary committees at various levels.

By taking part in collective production labor, a profound change has taken place in the political-ideological feature of the broad masses of workers' dependents. Although physically in Tach'ing, their hearts are with the motherland, their thinking is with the collective, their love is for labor, and their work is for the revolution. Particularly after having been through the tempering of the great proletarian cultural revolution, many dependents have become more consciously organized in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's brilliant writings, the "three constantly read articles," in regularly remembering past hardships and counting blessings, in criticizing and repudiating the bourgeoisie, and in resisting the corrosion of bourgeois ideas. They regularly instruct their children to love labor, to study Chairman Mao's writings in a conscientious manner, to obey Chairman Mao and to be successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

The broad masses of cadres, workers and their dependents of the Tach'ing Oilfield are not only taking part in industrial work, but also engaged in agricultural production, and not only doing industrial work well but also taking part in manual labor, as well as organizing the militia, learning military skills and further implementing Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," thereby gradually changing the whole oilfield into a big school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Here a new generation is growing up, who by picking up the hammer can work, by picking up the hoe can farm land, by picking up the pen can criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie, and by picking up the gun can attack the enemy.

The broad masses of petroleum workers and their revolutionary dependents said with candor, "The 'May 7' road indicated by great leader Chairman Mao is a glorious road which provides us with the impetus for bringing about revolutionization in our thinking and revolutionization in our enterprise. We are determined firmly and unswervingly to follow the road shown by the 'May 7' Directive' forever!"

* * *

"MAY 7" CADRE SCHOOLS

Cadres of CPC Central Committee Departments Tell Their Progress in May 7 Cadre School

(NCNA-English Chengchow, May 14, 1971)

on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the publication of the great leader chairman mao's brilliant may 7 directive, some cadres from various departments under the central committee of the communist party of china discussed what they had gained through study and participation in physical labour in a may 7 cadre school in changke county, honan province, central china.

among them are revolutionary veterans who took part in the war of resistance against japanese aggression and the war of liberation, as well as young people trained in new china's universities and colleges. all of them have made marked progress in remoulding their world outlook by modestly accepting re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

following is a summary of their discussion:

huo hsin-tien: i joined a revolutionary guerrilla unit in 1941, which was then fighting in north china's taihang mountains. in time of war i did all i could for the revolution, determined to fight the enemy to the last drop of my blood. then nation-wide victory was won. i gradually relaxed my effort to remould my world outlook after i became secretary of a county party committee, as life became better and my post higher.

i had only one year's schooling before liberation, for my family was too poor to pay for my tuition. after liberation, i attended three schools. the first was a special school giving cadres general education in peking, where i spent two years from 1953 to 1955.

after completing my course i was assigned to work in peking. in 1960 the party organization sent me to study at the party school under the former peking municipal party committee. i took this as a good opportunity to do better. but the old party school under the influence of the renegade liu shao-chi taught from theory to theory, and did not guide my ideological remoulding with theory.

divorcing myself from reality and the masses for several years and neglecting to remould my ideology, it is not surprising that i carried out the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's bourgeois reactionary line in the early period of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

thanks to the cultural revolution i raised my consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. in march 1969 i entered an entirely different kind of school -- the may 7 cadre school. i was determined to carry out chairman mao's may 7 directive and his teaching "going down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again".

in the may 7 cadre school, we study works by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works conscientiously while taking part in manual labour. we put the stress on linking theory

with practice and remoulding our world outlook. we often go in groups to work for a time in nearby production teams to get re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants. all these activities helped me realize more deeply what was wrong in my thinking before the cultural revolution.

for example, i used to think that it was easy for me to do manual labour since i was born in a peasant family. after coming to the may 7 cadre school, however, i found carrying earth and night soil were no easy job for me at the beginning. i was far behind the poor and lower-middle peasants.

with this question in mind, i recalled the miserable life my family had lived before liberation. i came to the conclusion: i had changed. i had nearly lost the fine qualities of the labouring people, such as industriousness and simplicity. "how can a leading cadre really serve the labouring people when he has little class feelings for them?" i asked myself. gradually i came to really understand the profound significance of chairman mao's instructions on cadre participation in labour. now i am always among the first to volunteer for the dirtiest or hardest work and i try to concern myself with the collective more than myself. for instance, when it rains i instinctively think about how to protect the crops being threshed. in such circumstances in the past i would run back home lest my clothes got soaked.

the poor and lower-middle peasants say: "these veteran cadres have regained the fine qualities of the old eighth route army. they think as we do and we work toward the same goal."

this is what i gained most from my stay in the may 7 cadre school: my feelings and thinking have undergone a change. my thoughts and concerns are those of the people's and my heart is close to theirs. i have been tempered in the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" and my consciousness of carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line has risen.

wu ke-wan: i was secretary of the party committee of taihu county in anhwei province and was later transferred to a department under the party central committee. in the past i also went down to basic units and the countryside and had talks with grassroot cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants. however, it was different from what i am doing now. instead of going by car with a bureaucratic air, i am down in the countryside as a common labourer. the two different attitudes yield two different results.

when you appear before the masses with a bureaucratic air, you are just estranging yourself from the rural cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants and they will be reserved in talking to you. what you learn in that manner is just superficial and one-sided.

as members of the may 7 cadre school we once went to a production brigade to make an investigation and study. we worked as common labourers in the day-time and studied with the commune members in the evening and also took part in the work of consolidating and building the party. close feelings were established in the course of time and they looked upon us as real friends.

one of my most striking experiences in the may 7 cadre school is this. when i appeared as a bureaucrat before the masses before, our relation was like oil and water. now when i appear as a common labourer before the masses, our relation is that between fish and water. my practice in taking part in class struggle in the rural areas is helping me eliminate the remaining pernicious influence of the theory of dying out of class struggle peddled by the renegade liu shao-chi and raise my consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and in continuing the revolution.

ma tuan-min (a woman cadre): i was a 1961 university graduate without any experience in struggle and was sent to work at a department under the party central committee. when chairman mao issued the instruction calling on the cadres to go down to do manual labour i wanted very much to go to the countryside to temper my revolutionary will. when we arrived at the cadre school we were warmly welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants and were quite moved.

later the leadership sent me to study at a medical training class for several months. i learned acupuncture and became a barefoot doctor. i did farm work and at the same time treated the poor and lower-middle peasants. the weaknesses in my thinking cropped up. i feared dirt and night calls. once one of our cadres fell ill in the fields. some poor and lower-middle peasants working with him brought him to a poor peasant's home. they nursed him with the loving care they would give their sons. this was a profound education to me. i felt ashamed when i contrasted my attitude towards the poor and lower-middle peasants with their attitude towards us. it was at that time that i came to really understand chairman mao's teaching "in the last analysis, the workers and peasants were the cleanest people and, even though their hands were soiled and their feet smeared with cow-dung, they were really cleaner than the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois intellectuals." i made up my mind to learn modestly from the poor and lower-middle peasants. i have treated several hundred patients over the past two years and they looked upon me as one of them.

in order to perfect my skill, i try acupuncture on my own body. i would rather make a thousand needlings on myself than make a single mistaken one on a patient. the poor and lower-middle peasants call us good cadres sent by chairman mao.

chen yun-peng: i once worked at a grassroot unit. when i first came to the cadre school i thought that i had been tempered in practical struggle and need not make efforts to remould my world outlook. through study and doing physical labour in the school i came to realize that this idea was wrong.

i was chairman of a village peasant association in land reform. later i acted as a cadre of party committees of a county, an administrative region and a province. when i first entered a big city from the countryside i felt uneasy to see bourgeois things. but, i became accustomed and began to relax my efforts to remould my world outlook. i gradually became unaccustomed to physical labour. this was bourgeois influence and it estranged me from the labouring people. the labour over the past two years made me feel quite at ease with all kinds of manual work and brought me closer to the labouring people. practice helps me understand

that the may 7 cadre school is a great crucible for training cadres. it is of fundamental importance for the state, party and the cadres not to change political colour for a hundred, a thousand years.

OIL FIELDS

Vigorous Taching Oilfield

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1971)

there is a vigorous revolutionary atmosphere at the taching oilfield, china's industrial pace setter.

trains of tank waggons go to and fro. engines hum at the foot of the tall rigs. clouds of smoke rise from the stacks of the oil refinery, fringed with a golden glow in the sunlight against the blue sky. between rows of oil derricks, flocks of sheep and cattle graze on the meadow, and groups of housewives cart manure to the fields. this is a new-type socialist oilfield.

first oil well in taching

the name of comrade wang chin-hsi, the iron man, has become a household word here. though he is dead, his proletarian revolutionary heroism will for ever live in the hearts of the people and encourage them to go forward.

great changes have taken place at the site of taching's first oil well, which the iron man sank in the first spring of the 1960's, but we could still find the dug-out where he lived in those days, the water well he sank and the pit he dug to facilitate the unloading of heavy equipment.

wang chin-hsi led a drilling team from yumen in northwest china to the taching oilfield in the spring of 1960, when china was in the grip of temporary economic difficulties caused by grave natural disasters and when soviet revisionism was trying to stifle her by cutting off petroleum supplies. carrying the "selected works of mao tsetung", he was so thrilled to see the site of the big new oilfield on the grasslands that tears rose to his eyes. with deep hatred for imperialism, revisionism and all reaction, he was determined to win honour for the great leader chairman mao and for the chinese people. he declared: "we'll throw all talk about china's petroleum industry being backward into the pacific exclamation"

opening an oilfield on the vast ice-bound grasslands was hard work. tools and equipment were insufficient. and there was no warm shelter to sleep in. to all difficulties, wang chin-hsi's answer was: no retreat exclamation he said: "we'll fulfil the task, conditions permitting or not exclamation we can create the conditions exclamation"

when a shortage of trucks delayed the arrival of the drilling rig, wang chin-hsi and all the members of the 1205 drilling team he headed helped carry it by shoulder pole. they dug a well in the frozen ground to provide water

for the drilling. they also fetched water with buckets and wash basins from a pool more than half a kilometre away. wang chin-hsi stayed at the work site for days on end, eating and sleeping there, in the heat of the battle. by relying on their own efforts and hard work, they completed the first oil well in taching, thus dealing a head-on blow to soviet revisionism.

praising wang chin-hsi for his heroism and tenacity, the local people said: "he's really a man made of iron exclamation" after that, he was known throughout the oilfield as the iron man.

under the guidance of the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economicial results in building socialism", the taching workers studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way and made rapid progress through the study of chairman mao's "on practice" and "on contradiction", his three constantly read articles, and his dialectical-materialist method of "one divides into two". working in the spirit of the "iron man", they built a world-ranking oilfield in a little over three years in a place where foreign bourgeois authorities asserted it was impossible to find big oil deposits. they made tremendous contributions to china's self-sufficiency in oil.

our great leader chairman mao in 1964 issued the call: "in industry, learn from taching". greatly inspired and elated, the heroic taching workers continued to advance along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in bigger and even more militant strides.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, a handful of class enemies refused to accept their defeat and tried to discredit taching, which chairman mao had commended. the class struggle became very acute and complicated in the spring of 1967. wang chin-hsi went back to the first oil well. there he studied chairman mao's teachings on class struggle and felt himself filled with new courage and strength. he said: "taching has followed chairman mao's teachings. we'll fight anyone who attacks it and make him bite the dust exclamation" he went all round the oilfield to propagate chairman mao's revolutionary line. working with the revolutionary masses, he smashed the criminal plots of the class ememies and triumphantly defended taching.

in the spirit of the "iron man" the heroic taching workers have advanced from victory to still greater victories. in the past decade, they have displayed the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. compared with 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began, taching's crude oil output and oil-refining capacity have more than doubled. the oilfield fulfilled the third five-year plan two years ahead of schedule.

the 1205 drilling team

the camp of the 1205 drilling team has portable wooden shelters. a poster in front of it has chairman mao's teachings: "self-reliance" and "hard struggle". along the road are blackboards, which have articles by workers on their living study and application of mao tsetung thought and their pledge to learn from wang chin-hsi. nearby is a tall derrick working away.

in the past decade, the 1205 team has moved about the grasslands with its derrick and wooden shelters and drilled more than 390,000 metres, over five times the aggregate figure for all china before liberation. inspired by the great proletarian cultural revolution, the team set a world record in 1966 by drilling 100,000 metres in a single year, leaving both u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism behind.

the 1205 drilling team does not rest on its laurels. after setting a world record, it once again studied chairman mao's teaching: "to win country-wide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li. ... the chinese revolution is great, but the road after the revolution will be longer, the work greater and more arduous. this must be made clear now in the party. the comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. the comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle." this great teaching of chairman mao's illuminated their road forward like a beacon. they said: "achievements mean that you've done well in the past, but not that you're doing well now and even less that you'll do well in the future exclamation we must follow chairman mao's teachings, continue to exert ourselves and keep advancing exclamation"

in the freezing cold last january, the team set several new winter drilling records by doing 570 metres per shift, 1,030 metres a day and 8,700 metres a month.

boundlessly loyal to the great leader chairman mao and wholly devoted to the revolution, the workers of the 1205 team have remained modest when successful, tenacious in facing difficulties and dauntless in confronting great danger. one september day last year, when the team was lowering casings down the well, the brake suddenly failed and the ten-ton drill crashed down from near the top of the derrick at a speed of seven or eight metres per second. a serious accident was imminent and the lives of comrades and state property were in great danger. a young worker, kao chin-ying, was on the derrick platform. a few steps would bring him to safety. but, instead, he stepped forward and, with all his might, pushed a casing slip to the well head just in time to stop the drill two metres above his head.

kao chin-ying studied chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles very hard. he used to say: "chairman mao teaches us that when we die for the people it is a worthy death. for the revolution, we petroleum workers will not retreat even a step in the face of death exclamation" he matched his words with deeds.

taching oil refinery

taching has a big modern oil refinery which was built and put into operation by chinese engineers and workers in one and a half years. over the past few years the refinery has made tremendous contributions. new changes have taken place since the start of the 1970's.

the equipment in the refinery's crude oil distillation workshop of the no. two department was up to the standard of the sixties. all equipment in the department was devised by chinese engineers and workers. the workshop overfulfilled state production targets year after year, creating a great amount of wealth for the country. in the 1970's the taching workers intensified the mass movement for the

living study and application of mao tsetung thought, especially of chairman mao's brilliant philosophic works. as a result, revolution and production kept surging forward.

the workers of the crude oil distillation workshop put forward this problem. "how can a modern oil refinery make still greater contributions?" the workers had a keen discussion. after conscientious study of chairman mao's "on practice" and "on contradiction", the workers of the no. two department made a deep-going investigation and put forward a proposal for renovating the crude oil distillation equipment.

but some persons said: "the equipment can't be altered", "production is already at its maximum" and "not even a single screw can be changed." the workers said: "chairman mao teaches us: 'in the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level.' all their talk goes against chairman mao's teachings and represents a bourgeois metaphysical viewpoint." veteran worker wang teh-jun said: "whether we dare to renovate advanced equipment involves whether we dare to take china's own road in developing industry. if we don't dare, we are trailing behind at a snail's pace."

the refinery revolutionary committee supported the proposal and formed a designing group of workers, technicians and leading cadres headed by wang teh-jun. the group encouraged the masses to pool their ideas and suggestions and made deeper investigation. after three months of careful designing and 40 days of construction, the advanced equipment was renovated and the capacity was raised by 73 per cent. this had wide repercussions. output of the dewaxing, redistillation and reforming unit (platforming unit) workshops doubled.

in this modern refinery there are many small plants using methods the workers devised. a small chemical fertilizer plant run by the wives of the workers is one. they formerly had the problem of disposing of the waste oil sludge of a workshop. the sludge gave off chlorine fumes that are injurious to people and animals. the workers' wives are now turning out great quantities of phosphorus fertilizer, using the sludge as raw material.

the people on their own set up small candle, waste lube oil regeneration, soap, electric-light bulbs and pharmaceutical plants, making use of waste gas, liquid and residue to create huge amount of wealth for the state and to contribute to socialist construction with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

story of chuangyeh village

taching oilfield has both urban and rural characteristics. the workers also do some farming and side-occupations. their wives engage mainly in farming and side-occupations, but do some industrial production too.

in the past decade the heroic taching people have set up dozens of residential centres based on the principle of combining industry and agriculture and urban and rural characteristics and serving both production and daily life. chuangyeh village (pioneering village) is one.

it consists of a village and several settlements around with intensively cultivated fields between them. the village has department stores, schools, grain stores, post offices, clinics, nurseries, bath houses, barber shops, repair shops for radio sets, bicycles and other articles, flour mills, oil presses, workshops for making beancurd, soybean sauce and vinegar, a tractor station and a weather observatory.

visiting the place, who could imagine wolves roamed the area just ten years ago. the petroleum workers and their wives came from different parts of china to taching in 1960. it was a vast ice and snow bound wilderness that had slumbered for centuries. they studied chairman mao's teaching: "will the chinese cower before difficulties when they are not afraid even of death?" the petroleum workers worked day and night on the grasslands in bitter cold dozens of degrees below zero. they were determined to exploit the oilfield at the highest speed and smash the enemy's scheme. their wives said: "no matter how tremendous the difficulties, we are not afraid. the petroleum workers are firm and so are we. and we too will contribute to the building of the oilfield."

hsueh kuei-fang, a worker's wife in her fifties, led four other women in reclaiming farmland on the grassland. they carried bedding, put up tents, worked and lived there. braving sandstorms, they ploughed the wilderness. they blazed a trail for other workers' wives in making revolution. other women followed their lead. they opened up many tracts of wasteland, and tended flocks and herds. in this way they cooperated with the petroleum workers in building up the oilfield. they built adobe dwellings and set up worker-peasant villages -- the petroleum workers' residential centres.

chuangyeh village was established in this way. the workers' wives built 35,000 square metres of floor space. they also set up three schools, a 50-bed clinic, a tractor station and other facilities.

they called this residential centre "pioneering village" so that future generations would always remember the revolutionary tradition of their hard struggle in those days.

on may 7, 1966, the great leader chairman mao declared that while mainly engaging in industrial activity, workers should also study military affairs and politics and raise their educational level. they, too, should carry out the socialist education movement and criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie. where conditions permit, they should also engage in agriculture and side-occupations, just as people do in the taching oilfield.

the may 7 directive spread throughout taching amid great rejoicing by the workers and their wives. the various residential centres got together to smash the fallacies and plots of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. he had criticized the taching workers for doing farming and side-occupations as "going against a division of labour" and tried to lead the workers' wives astray from participation in collective productive labour onto the capitalist road. but they kept to the correct political orientation, displayed the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and turned their residential centres into a powerful socialist base. apart from contributing to the progress of the petroleum industry, "pioneering village" has reclaimed 530 hectares of wasteland and is raising cattle, sheep, horses and pigs collectively.

at the very start hsueh kuei-fang led four workers' wives with five spades in making revolution. now they have ten tractors, two harvester combines, a lorry and other farming implements and machinery. they keep studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way every day. they get some general education, study military affairs and make revolutionary mass criticism in their spare time. a vigorous revolutionary atmosphere prevails.

the workers' wives have consistently displayed the spirit of hard struggle. last year they made great efforts to collect and carry 1,000 tons of manure to the fields and got their best harvest. per hectare grain yield was double that of the previous year and that of vegetables was almost double.

the people of taching are not contented with their tremendous successes. they are determined to read books by marx and lenin in earnest, study chairman mao's works and raise their consciousness of continuing the revolution under socialism and make still greater contributions to the chinese revolution and world revolution.

FISHING BRIGADE

May 7 Directive Guides South China Fishery Brigade in Running Factories and Farm

(NCNA-English Nanning, May 14, 1971)

a fishery brigade in south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region combines fishery with industrial and agricultural undertakings in line with chairman mao's brilliant may 7 directive and is now an advanced regional collective in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

the members of the waisha brigade of the waisha commune in peihai city engaged mainly in fishery. in addition to studying military affairs, politics, raising their educational level and criticizing the bourgeoisie, they also run factories which serve fishery, fish-breeding grounds and a farm. they rely on their own efforts and have made progress in both ideological revolutionization and production. the fishermen say happily: "the may 7 directive guides us in our victorious advance. we catch fish when we are at sea, and work in factories or on the farm when we are on land. we can take up arms to fight invaders and take up the pen to criticize the bourgeoisie."

the brigade is in a fishing village on an island in the gulf. it has more than 700 households and a population of 3,200. the brigade used to do only fishing. the boats were made and repaired by state-run shipyards and the fishing nets, cables and other gear were supplied by the state. the brigade's progress in fishing was slow because it had inadequate funds and technical equipment, and in case of mechanical trouble the fishing boats had to stay in port for repairs while the fishermen waited.

our great leader chairman mao issued the may 7 directive

in 1966. this gave the members of the brigade great encouragement. the brigade party branch followed the teaching that while mainly engaging in agricultural production, the peasants should at the same time study military affairs and politics and raise their educational level and that they also should criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie. it made energetic efforts to lead the commune members in making revolutionary mass criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, organize young commune members to become militia, deepen the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, and mobilize the commune members and cadres to start factories and a farm by self-reliance.

at first some people thought that fishermen are good at fishing but not at farming. the party branch organized the masses to study the may 7 directive. this helped them recognize the importance of implementing the directive for building the country, transforming society, training a new type of people and carrying out chairman mao's strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". they also recalled the miserable days before liberation. in those years, under the ruthless suppression and exploitation by the kuomintang reactionaries, landlords and local despots, the fisnermen had neither boats nor farmland of their own. all this fired them with firm resolve and confidence in starting the new projects.

they overcame many difficulties in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. they put up 1,200 square metres of factory buildings from waste material. they reclaimed eleven hectares of farmland. they followed chairman mao's teaching on learning warfare through warfare and learned technique in the course of setting up and running the factories and farm.

the small shipyard in 1967 began repairing all the brigade's boats. now it installs 125 horse power diesel engines and builds motorized junks with a cargo capacity of 60 tons. of the brigade's 64 bigger boats, only nine were motorized junks, with a total of 1,090 horse power and with an annual output of 5,000 tons. now it has 20 motorized junks totalling 2,140 horse power, apart from six others which will soon go into operation.

the brigade's net and cable factories basically meet the needs of production.

the new undertakings serve as good schools for training new-type workers with socialist consciousness and culture. following chairman mao's teaching that politics is the commander, the soul of everything, many fishermen who knew nothing about machinery painstakingly study technique for the revolution. of them 260 have become skilled workers and enginemen after short-term training that combines theory and practice and their working in the factories and on boats.

having worked only six months at a state-run factory as a lathe turner, poor fisherman feng shu-sheng is now an indigenous expert who can operate machines, do repairs and installation work and designing. he designed and helped make three lathes thanks to his practical work in the shipyard and out at sea.

three groups of 140 family members, educated young people who settled down in this brigade and militiawomen have participated in physical labour in rotation on the brigade's farm since its founding five years ago. they took the farm as a good classroom for receiving class education and training for preparedness against war. there they received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, did militia training in combination with physical labour and deepened revolutionary mass criticism against liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. all this helped them raise their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the growth of the brigade's farm and factories makes better use of marine resources and taps potential manpower. some family members who are unable to go to sea fishing and some commune members who are physically unfit for this work can now work on the farm or factories.

the development of brigade-run farm and factories and the development of fishing promote each other. the brigade's catches last year reached 7,000 tons, with a value of about 1,900,000 yuan, exceeding the previous peak. the average income of the commune members rose by 40 per cent, compared with 1965. grasping revolution and promoting production, the commune members again got good catches this spring. output was 72 per cent higher than the corresponding period of last year.

LIVESTOCK BREEDING

New Advances in Northwest China Livestock Breeding

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1971)

adhering to chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the poor and lower-middle herdsmen of various nationalities in the livestock breeding areas of sinkiang, inner mongolia and chinghai, have undertaken capital construction for livestock raising and achieved outstanding results this spring after overcoming snowstorms and droughts.

the herdsmen of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region have studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way and deepened the mass movement to learn from the tachai production brigade, the pace-setter in agriculture. this has brought a steady expansion of livestock breeding. the region has now entered the busy season for tending the young of horses, cattle, sheep, camels and other animals. the spring lambing has been concluded in the livestock centres of hotien, kashgar, kezlesu, aksu and other areas south of the tienshan mountains and the survival rate was the highest in the past few years. the lambing and animal tending are going well too north of the tienshan mountains.

full of profound proletarian feelings for the great leader chairman mao, the herdsmen of uighur, kazakh, khalkhas,

mongolian and tajik nationalities have enthusiastically studied chairman mao's works and enhanced their determination to do a good job in livestock breeding for the revolution.

the herdsmen displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and braved snowstorms and severe cold last autumn and winter to build animal sheds and pens in the mountains. they also dug canals to lead in water and improved pastureland. all this helped the animals pass the natural adversities more successfully. there were snowstorms in the areas north of the tienshan mountains last winter and this spring. however, the poor and lower-middle herdsmen looked after the animals day and night and this helped bring about this spring's new achievements.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in the inner mongolian autonomous region strengthened their leadership over livestock raising this year. they deepened the mass movement to learn from the tachai production brigade and had a successful spring. the whole region registered a more than 10 per cent increase in young animals over the corresponding period of last year and the survival rate was also higher than last year's.

mao tsetung thought study classes have been run in the livestock areas by party organizations and revolutionary committees in inner mongolia at various levels. the cadres of the communes and production brigades, herdsmen and veterinarians made a living study and application of chairman mao's brilliant philosophic works and the three constantly read articles and criticized "the dying out of class struggle", material incentives and other counter-revolutionary revisionist rubbish peddled by the renegade, hidden-traitor and scab liu shao-chi. this helped raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and fostered the idea of raising animals for the revolution.

taking the tachai production brigade as their example, the herdsmen and cadres did capital construction on the grasslands starting last autumn. they stored fodder, built sheds and pens and dug wells and canals to provide good conditions for the herds. with the help of the people's liberation army units supporting the revolutionary left, the herdsmen staunchly fought against snowstorms. they cleared away snow to herd their flocks and took measures to help them tide over the snowstorms. the vast inner mongolian grasslands are now thriving and the animals are healthy and fat.

in chinghai province, the herds are better this spring than in the previous years and the survival rate of young ones topped 90 per cent in all grazing grounds, thanks to the deep-going movement to learn from tachai.

the livestock areas in the province were hit by drought last winter, seriously endangering the animals. the commune members who are armed with mao tsetung thought broke through the ice to dig wells and opened canals and ditches and solved the problem of water needed for themselves and the flocks.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AAWB

AAWB Executive Secretariat Supports Just Cause of Palestine

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1971)

the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau (a.a.w.b.) recently sent a message to yasser arafat, chairman of the central committee of the palestine liberation organization on the occasion of the "palestine day" (may 15). the message expressed resolute support to the just cause of palestine and the firm belief that the revolutionary armed struggle of the palestinian people is bound to win final victory.

on behalf of the revolutionary and progressive writers in asia and africa, the a.a.w.b. executive secretariat extended greetings on the splendid victories scored by the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism, israeli zionism and reactionary forces.

the message said, "in recent years, the armed struggle of the palestinian people has grown vigorously. under difficult conditions, the palestinian guerrilla fighters have fought thousands of battles and dealt telling blows at u.s.-israeli aggressors, advancing the national liberation movement in the arab region to a new stage. with their heroic deeds and outstanding achievements, the patriotic palestinian fighters and people have greatly inspired the anti-imperialist militancy of other arab and afro-asian peoples. we sincerely admire your revolutionary spirit of defying brute force and fighting valiantly."

it said, "after their plots and capitulationist settlement had been foiled by the armed resistance of the palestinian people, u.s. imperialism and its accomplice fell back on the dirty trick of making arabs fight arabs and committed heinous crimes in abetting the reactionary forces of jordan to mount wild armed attacks on the militant palestinian people residing in jordan. the world revolutionary people will not forgive them. the executive secretariat of the a.a.w.b. indignantly denounces these atrocities and strongly condemns u.s. imperialism and its accomplice, zionism and the reactionary forces of jordan for their wild aggression against the palestinian and other arab peoples."

it pointed out: "revolution is the main trend in the world today. neither by their political intrigues nor by their instigation of the jordanian reactionary forces for armed suppression, could the two so-called super-powers put out the raging flames of the armed struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples or force them into submission. on the contrary, the palestinian and other arab peoples will further close their ranks, intensify their struggle and carry the armed revolution through to the end."

the message concluded, "the revolutionary and progressive afro-asian writers will continue to stand by the militant palestinian and other arab peoples and redouble their efforts to expose the aggressive plots of u.s. imperialism and its accomplice and flunkeys and sing the praises of your vigorous revolutionary struggle. victory belongs to the palestinian and other arab people exclamation"

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Workers' Delegation Leaves Tirana for Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, May 14, 1971)

the chinese workers' delegation headed by pan shih-kao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the kiangsi provincial revolutionary committee left here by plane for home yesterday, carrying with it the profound proletarian revolutionary friendship which the albanian working class and people cherish for the chinese working class and people. the delegation had participated in may day celebrations in albania and paid a friendly visit to the country at the invitation of the central council of albanian trade unions.

at the tirana airport yesterday, red flags were fluttering in the wind. huge portraits of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, were put up on the main building of the airport. there were streamers inscribed with the following slogans: "long live the everlasting albanian-chinese friendship exclamation" and "long live proletarian internationalism exclamation"

the delegation received a warm farewell at the airport from tonin jakova, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and general secretary of the central council of albanian trade unions; frrok pjeter gega, member of the party central committee and vice-manager of the tirana tractor spare parts plant; fahrije salicaj, alternate member of the party central committee and manager of the stalin textile combine; reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs; sotir kamberi and idriz dhrami, secretaries of the central council of albanian trade unions; as well as heroes of socialist labour, leading cadres of trade unions and vanguard workers in tirana.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, and hsia hsiu-feng, councillor of the chinese embassy here, were also present at the airport.

when the chinese workers' delegation arrived at the airport, the crowd, holding high the portraits of comrade enver hoxha and chairman mao, enthusiastically waved bouquets and broke into standing cheers: "enver-mao tsetung exclamation" "people's china exclamation" young pioneers presented flowers to the members of the delegation, who also waved farewells to their close albanian comrades-in-arms.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Arrive in Hangchow from Suchou

(NCNA-English Hangchow, May 14, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, cambodian head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk arrived here this afternoon on a private visit by special train from suchou.

the distinguished cambodian guests were accorded a warm welcome at the railway station by leading members of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in chekiang and the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee nan ping, hsiung ying-tang, lai ko-ko, wang tzu-ta, pai tsung-shan, wan chen-hsi and shen yun-chang, as well as comrade li yu-min.

on visit to hangchow with samdech and madame sihanouk are the samdech's son prince norodom yuvaneath and madame yuvaneath; the samdech's daughter princess norodom roeungsy; the samdech's aunt princess norodom keth kanya; madame kou roun; prince sisowath methavi, direcor of the office of the head of state; keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia; madame sar saoroth, chief of the private secretariat of the head of state; ang kim khoan, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to the democratic people's republic of korea, and madame ang kim khoan; and others.

also on visit to hangchow are french friends dr. and madame georges pathe, dr. armand riche and madame therese le roux.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao, professor chu hsien-yi and comrade yang ling, who are accompanying the distinguished cambmdian guests on the tour, arrived by the same train.

samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests and the french friends arrived in suchou on the eleventh. upon their arrival and departure, the distinguished guests were given a warm welcome and send-off at the railway station by leading members of the suchou municipal revolutionary committee, the suchou administrative regional revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in suchou including chu yen-pin, hua lin-sen, liu chin-shan, ting tien, cheng ke-liang and kao po-lin.

before leaving suchou, samdech sihanouk this morning presented to chu yen-pin, chairman of the suchou municipal revolutionary committee, and other leading members sculptures "cambodian woman guerrilla fighter" and "jungle war" portraying the cambodian people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

chiang ko, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, who accompanied samdech and madame sihanouk on their visit to suchou, presented on behalf of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee to samdech and madame sihanouk large coloured embroidered portraits of samdech and madame sihanouk. suchou embroidery workers worked against time to make the embroidered portraits for the occasion. samdech sihanouk expressed deep gratitude to the people of

kiangsu for their profound friendship and warm and friendly hospitality.

while in suchou, samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished guests, accompanied by chu yen-pin, chairman of the suchou municipal revolutionary committee, and others, visited the first shop of the suchou embroidery works, the suchou silk printing and dyeing mill, landscape gardens and places of historical and scenic interest, and saw revolutionary theatrical performances.

when the special train carrying samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests made a brief stop-over in shanghai at noon today, they were warmly greeted and seen off at the railway station by leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee wang hung-wen, chou chun-lin, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen, feng kuo-chu and others.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, chea san, minister of justice and judicial reforms, and thiounn prasith, minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation, who had arrived in shanghai yesterday, reached hangchow by the same train.

CHINA AND CHILE

Some Members of Chinese Government Trade Delegation Return to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1971)

wang jun-sheng and two other members of the chinese government trade delegation returned here by air yesterday after concluding their friendly visit to chile.

they also visited peru together with chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade.

CHINA AND CONGO (B)

Congolese Army Football Team Leaves Shenyang for Sian

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 14, 1971)

the national people's army football team of the people's republic of the congo led by lieutenant jacques n'dolou, leading member of the sports department of the national people's army, left here by air today for a visit to sian in northwest china, after concluding its friendly visit here.

the football team arrived here from peking on may 10. that evening the congolese friends were honoured at a banquet given by the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army. during its stay here, the congolese team played the liaoning and kirin provincial football teams in two friendly matches.

watching the matches were chen hsi-lien and tseng shao-shan, leading members of the p.l.a. shenyang units; and leading members of the p.l.a. shenyang units, the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee including tang tzu-an, hsiao chuan-fu, teng yueh, li po-chiu, tsou yen, yang chun-fu and wang tsung-chou.

chen hsi-lien, tseng shao-shan and other leading members met and had a friendly conversation with lieutenant jacques n'dolou, leading member of the sports department of the national people's army of the people's republic of the congo, and jean-jacques melingui, political instructor of the football team.

while in shenyang the congolese friends visited a woolen mill and a small tractor plant, watched a shooting exhibition given by the city's militiamen and attended a performance of revolutionary theatrical items presented by army art workers, red guards and little red soldiers.

upon its arrival and departure, the team was welcomed and seen off at the airport by leading members of the p.l.a. shenyang units, the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee and the departments concerned, as well as sportsmen of liaoning and kirin.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Government Trade Delegation Leader Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1971)

herminio garcia lazo, leader of the cuban government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, left here by train today after concluding his friendly visit to china.

present at the railway station to give him a send-off were li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members of the departments concerned wang yao-ting, peng chin-po and li ten-hsin.

also present were viriato mora diaz, charge d'affaires a.i. of the cuban embassy in peking; ismael bello rios, deputy leader, and other members of the delegation.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Kuo Mo-jo Meets French Professor Pierre Chouard

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, president of the chinese academy of sciences, and comrade yu li-chun met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with professor pierre chouard, french plant physiologist, and his wife.

present on the occasion were leading members of the departments concerned under the chinese academy of sciences and scientific workers including chin li-sheng.

French Professor Leaves Peking to Tour Others Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1971)

professor pierre chouard, french plant physiologist, and his wife left peking by air this morning to tour other parts of china after their friendly visit to peking. they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the departments under the chinese academy of sciences and scientific workers.

Chinese Ambassador to France Gives banquet in Honor of Leaders of France-China Friendship Society

(NCNA-English Paris, May 12, 1971)

huang chen, chinese ambassador to france, gave a banquet this evening in honour of professor maurice baumont, honorary chairman of the national executive committee of the france-china friendship society, academician of l'institut de france and a historian; professor bettelheim, chairman of the national executive committee; madame irene delipkowski, writer madame lucie faure, professor minkowski, professor pierre vilar, professor gilbert mury, members of the presidium of the society; marchisio and his wife and regis bergeron, leading members of the society; and yves draussin and christian sander, leaders of the paris branch of the france-china friendship society.

tien chih-tung, councillor, and fang wen, military attache, of the chinese embassy in france were present at the banquet.

the hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly talk and expressed their common wish for the steady consolidation and development of the friendship between the two peoples.

at the end of the banquet, the chinese colour film of modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" was shown.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italy's First Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1971)

folco trabalza, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of italy to the people's republic of china, today presented credentials to tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china.

chi peng-fei, acting chinese minister of foreign affairs, was present on the occasion.

antonino restivo, minister, and other diplomatic officials, of the italian embassy in peking were also present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Ibaragi Prefecture Socialist Party Activists' Group to China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, today met and had a friendly conversation with saburo kubo, leader of the japanese ibaragi prefecture socialist party activists' group to china, takeshi takeuchi, secretary-general of the group, and members: tadanori iijima, kiyoyoshi ouchi, chiyomatsu kanari, shojiro kuramochi, yasuniro nagase, konosuke fujii, shinrokuro yokota and wachuji mitsumata.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese organizations concerned including wang kuo-chuan, hsu ming, cheng yu-chu, hsing jen-hsien and hsu chung-ching, as well as interpreter chen hui-chuan.

Second Japan-China Agricultural Exchange Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1971)

the 14-member second japan-china agricultural exchange delegation to china led by toshio kurihara left here by train today to tour southern china before going home.

seeing the delegation off at the railway station were leading members of the china-japan friendship association and the other chinese organizations concerned wang kuo-chuan, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yi and li yung-kai, and representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the chinese capital.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Trade Mission Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1971)

a 19-member trade mission from malaysia arrived here by air today for a visit to china at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade. the leader of the mission is tengku razaleigh bin tengku hamzah, and its deputy leader is abdul rahman bin hamidon.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of the host and other chinese organizations wang wen-lin, chang ting-yu, tsai hsin-teh, chuang pu-sheng, chen wen-ying, hsu chun-yang, tu hsi-kun, shih yun-ching and chao ai-chin.

yu yang, deputy secretary general of the host organization, accompanied the mission to peking from kwangchow.

the malaysian trade mission arrived in kwangchow on may 8. it visited china's 1971 spring export commodities fair there.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Delegation of General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea Returns to Peking After Visiting Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1971)

the delegation of the general federation of trade unions of korea led by kim myong son, vice-chairman of the central committee of the general federation of trade unions of korea, returned to peking by air today after visiting kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan and shanghai.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by leading comrades of the chinese organizations concerned including liu hsi-chang, chang shih-chung, jen yun-chung and mao pao-chung; as well as chin hui, chang chen-hai, li hsi-fu and other comrades.

also present at the airport was kim jai suk, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

during its visit, the delegation was accorded a warm welcome and cordial reception by leading members of local revolutionary committees and workers. while in kwangchow, the korean comrades-in-arms visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement sponsored by chairman mao. while in hunan province, they visited chairman mao's birthplace in shaoshan; the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute and chingshuitang, site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party -- where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in his youth. while in shanghai, they visited the site of the first national congress of the

chinese communist party. they visited factories in these places and made wide contacts with workers. the delegation also visited china's 1971 spring export commodities fair in kwangchow.

during their visit, the korean comrades-in-arms were accompanied by chang hsiang-shan, a leading functionary of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party, as well as comrades tien shu-chien and yang chun-cheng.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Delegation of Vietnam Workers' Party Led by Comrade Le Duan Visits Chairman Mao's Home Village Shaoshan

(NCNA-English Changsha, May 13, 1971)

comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, and the delegation of the viet nam workers' party he is leading made a special trip yesterday to shaoshan, home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao. they were given a warm welcome by leading members of the chinese communist party nucleus group of the shaoshan area revolutionary committee and leading members of the shaoshan area revolutionary committee as well as local armymen and people.

comrade le duan and the other vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to chairman mao's birthplace, and saw the picture portraying a cordial meeting between chairman mao and president ho chi minh. the picture is a precious gift given to the people of shaoshan by president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people, when he visited changsha in 1961. comrade le duan and the other vietnamese comrades-in-arms had their group photographs taken in front of chairman mao's birthplace.

the hunan provincial committee of the communist party of china gave a banquet in shaoshan warmly welcoming comrade le duan and all the comrades on the delegation of the viet nam workers' party he is leading.

comrade ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, was with the delegation on its visit to shaoshan and attended the banquet.

present at the banquet were comrade chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; comrade keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; comrade pu chan-ya, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. kwangchow units and concurrently first political commissar of the p.l.a. hunan provincial command,

secretary of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee and vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee; comrade yang ta-yi, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the p.l.a. hunan provincial command; comrade li chen-chun, member of the standing committee of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee and vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee; comrade lo chiu-yueh, standing committee member of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee and standing committee member of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee; and comrade ching lin, first secretary of the c.p.c. changsha municipal committee and chairman of the changsha municipal revolutionary committee. all these comrades accompanied the delegation on its trip to shaoshan.

comrade pu chan-ya and comrade le duan made speeches filled with warm feelings at the banquet. they both expressed the hope that the militant friendship forged by the two parties and the people of china and viet nam, who are comrades and brothers, in their protracted, common struggle against imperialism, will last forever.

a soiree was held in shaoshan yesterday evening under the auspices of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee in honour of comrade le duan and the other vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

Comrade Le Duan at Head of Vietnam Workers' Party Delegation Leaves Changsha for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Changsha, May 13, 1971)

comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, and the delegation of the viet nam workers' party he is leading left changsha for kwangchow by special plane this afternoon. they are accompanied by comrade chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and comrade keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

comrade ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, left for kwangchow with the delegation.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by comrade pu chan-ya, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. kwangchow units and concurrently first political commissar of the p.l.a. hunan provincial command, secretary of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee and vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee; comrade yang ta-yi, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the p.l.a. hunan provincial command; comrades liu shan-fu and li chen-chun, members of the standing committee of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee and vice-chairmen of the hunan provincial revolutionary

committee; comrade lo chiu-yuen, standing committee member of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee and standing committee member of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee; comrade ching lin, first secretary of the c.p.c. changsha municipal committee and chairman of the changsha municipal revolutionary committee; and others.

the vietnamese comrades visited in changsha this morning the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute and chingshuitang, site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party, where the chinese people's great leader chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in his youth. wherever they went the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were accorded a warm welcome by revolutionary masses.

Comrade Le Duan at Head of Vietnam Workers' Party Delegation Arrives in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 13, 1971)

comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, and the delegation of the viet nam workers' party he is leading arrived in kwangchow from changsha by special plane this afternoon. they are accompanied by comrade chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and comrade keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

member of the delegation is comrade ha huy giap, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, deputy head of the propaganda board of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-minister of culture of the government.

comrade ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, arrived in kwangchow with the delegation.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were given a warm welcome at the airport by comrade liu hsing-yuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee, political commissar of the p.l.a. kwangchow units, first secretary of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee and chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; comrade ting sheng, member of the c.p.c. central committee, commander of the p.l.a. kwangchow units and secretary of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee; comrade kung shih-chuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee, political commissar of the p.l.a. kwangchow units, secretary of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee and first vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; comrade jen ssu-chung, member of the c.p.c. central committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. kwangchow units; comrade chen yu, member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; comrade chiu kuo-kuang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; comrade liu chun-yi, member of the c.p.c. central committee; comrade huang jung-hai, alternate

member of the c.p.c. central committee, deputy commander of the p.l.a. kwangchow units, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, first secretary of the c.p.c. kwangchow municipal committee and chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; comrade chiao lin-yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, second secretary of the c.p.c. kwangchow municipal committee and vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; comrade yu teh-hou, director of the political department of the p.l.a. kwangchow units; comrade wang pu, commander of the air force of the p.l.a. kwangchow units; comrade liang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; comrade su ke-chih, political commissar of the p.l.a. kwangtung provincial command; and others.

also present were comrade tran vanthong, consul, and comrade le xuan ba, vice-consul, of the d.r.v.n. consulate-general in kwangchow; diplomatic officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy in china, and diplomatic officials of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in china, who are visiting kwangchow. ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china, who is visiting kwangchow, was also present.

comrade le duan and all the comrades on the delegation of the viet nam workers' party he is leading were honoured at a soiree given this evening by the p.l.a. kwangchow units and the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND PERU

Minutes of Talks between Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade and Peruvian Secretary-General of Foreign Ministry Signed in Lima

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1971)

the signing ceremony for the minutes of talks between chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china, and carlos garcia bedoya, secretary-general of the ministry of foreign affairs of the republic of peru, was held in lima, capital of peru, on april 28. chou hua-min signed the minutes of talks on behalf of the chinese side and carlos garcia bedoya on behalf of the peruvian side. peruvian foreign minister edgardo mercado jarrin was present at the signing ceremony. mercado, garcia and chou hua-min in their speeches congratulated the signing of the minutes. the signing ceremony proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the text of the minutes reads:

upon the invitation of the peruvian ministry of foreign affairs, his excellency mr. chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china, visited lima. during the visit, the two sides held talks from april 22 to april 28, 1971, with a view to promoting the possibilities of trade interflow between the people's republic of china and peru. the talks manifested the common desire for developing trade relations in the spirit of equality, respect, reciprocity and mutual benefit so as to contribute to the strengthening of the friendship of the people of the two countries.

in the talks, both sides expressed the desire to make the greatest effort to promote and expand trade interflow and to reciprocally provide the necessary facilities for the import and export of commodities produced by each side, which are mentioned in list a and list b of the annex of the present minutes corresponding respectively to the export products of the people's republic of china and peru, but this will not preclude the addition to the above-mentioned lists of commodities stated in subsequent agreements.

both sides also expressed the desire that the most favoured nation treatment will be mutually granted for import and export of the above-mentioned commodities and for customs duties, other taxes and customs procedures. however, both sides agreed that this obligation does not apply to advantages, special favours, privileges and immunities which one side grants or may grant to her neighbouring countries and to any special benefit or exemption from taxes that has been granted or will possibly be granted by one side in virtue of integrated regional or subregional agreements.

both sides also defined that while entering into, berthing at or sailing from the ports of the other side, merchant ships of each side should enjoy the most favoured conditions, which the laws of the respective country have granted to ships flying the flag of a third country, in regard to port regulations and operations practised at the ports. but these regulations are not applicable to coastal navigation and fishing of any kind within the limits of maritime jurisdiction established by each side or to the special regulations dictated for the protection and development of their own merchant fleets.

both sides also agreed that the exchange of commodities between them will be conducted through the state trading corporations of the people's republic of china and the peruvian state trade organizations or juridical or natural persons engaged in foreign trade.

the peruvian ministry of foreign affairs accepted with pleasure the invitation made by his excellency mr. chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china, for a visit to his country by a peruvian trade mission to continue the talks started in lima, with a view to working out the most suitable procedures for the promotion and concrete realization of permanent trade interflow and for the possible establishment of commercial offices in both countries.

with regard to the questions of territorial sea rights, both sides reaffirmed that as the common principle of international policy, the coastal countries have the right to dispose of the natural resources in the sea adjacent to their coasts and of its seabed and subsoil for promoting the development and welfare of their peoples. consequently they have the right to define the limits of their maritime sovereignty and jurisdiction in accordance with their geographical realities and the necessity for reasonable use of the above-mentioned resources.

with regard to this, his excellency mr. vice-minister reiterated the support of the people's republic of china for the action which peru and other latin american countries had consistently taken at regional and world forums to reaffirm their sovereign rights over 200-nautical mile territorial waters and to establish more impartial, realistic and lasting international order on the sea.

finally, his excellency chou hua-min expressed the admiration and sympathy of the people's republic of china for the efforts made by the peruvian maritime workers and entrepreneurs who, working under the protection of the government within the zone of 200 nautical miles, have turned peru into a nation of fishery with the highest catch in the world, thereby contributing to the general development of the country and the raising of the standard of living of her people.

at the conclusion of the talks, both sides expressed in particular the cordiality and the spirit of cooperation displayed in the talks, which are in consonance with the long-standing and lofty friendship binding together the peoples of the people's republic of china and peru.

in witness whereof, the minutes of talks, written in chinese and spanish languages, in two copies, were signed in lima on april 28, 1971.

chou hua-min	carlos garcia bedoya
vice-minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china	secretary-general of the ministry of foreign affairs of peru

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Government Educational Delegation Attends Performance of Modern Revolutionary Peking Opera in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1971)

the government educational delegation of the somali democratic republic led by major abdirizak mohamed abukar, member of the supreme revolutionary council and secretary of state for education, attended here this evening a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy".

seeing the opera in their company were leading members of the chinese departments concerned liu nsi-yao, chen mu-hua and chao hsing-chih.

as secretary of state for education abdirizak mohamed abukar and the other distinguished somali guests entered the theatre, the audience warmly applauded as a token of welcome. the distinguished guests clapped hands again and again for the successful performance by the revolutionary artists of the peking opera troupe of peking.

Somali Government Educational Delegation Visits Educational Institutions in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1971)

the government educational delegation of the somali democratic republic led by major abdirizak mohamed abukar, member of the supreme revolutionary council and secretary of state for education, visited tsinghua university today in the company of liu hsi-yao, leading member of a chinese department. the delegation was given a warm welcome by leading members of the university revolutionary committee and of the worker and people's liberation army mao tsetung thought propaganda team, as well as revolutionary teachers and students.

the university teachers and students held a discussion with the distinguished somali guests. leading members of the university, professors and worker-peasant-soldier students gave the guests an account of the historical background of the polytechnical institute of science and engineering, the great proletarian cultural revolution and the revolution in education there. the professors and students described how they, guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line in education, integrated themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers and combined education with productive labour, and what they had gained ideologically in the process. they described the experience they had gained and the lessons they had drawn in the process of creating a new-type socialist university of science and engineering in line with chairman mao's instructions on the revolution in education.

the distinguished somali guests visited the machine tool plant and the experimental electronics factory run by the university. abdirizak mohamed abukar, secretary of state for education, talked cordially with students working there, inquired about their study and work, and congratulated them on their progress in study and productive labour.

earlier, the distinguished somali guests visited the peking municipal no. 31 middle school, the peihai kindergarten and places of historical and scenic interest.

mohamed scek ahmed, charge d'affaires a.i. of the somali embassy in peking, was with the delegation on its visits.

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Somali Embassy in Peking Gives Reception for Visit of Somali Government Educational Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1971)

mohamed scek ahmad, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the somali democratic republic in peking, gave a reception this evening for the visit to china of the government educational delegation of the somali democratic republic led by major abdirizak mohamed abukar, member of the supreme revolutionary council and secretary of state for education.

attending the reception were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; and leading members of the departments

concerned chi peng-fei, liu hsi-yao, chen mu-hua, ting hsi-lin, li ching-chuan, chen shu-huai, liu cheng-neng, ho ying and chao hsing-chih.

the hosts and guests conversed cordially at the reception and wished for constant development of the friendship between the people of china and somalia and the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

present at the reception were kim jai suk, charge d'affaires a.i. of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and diplomatic envoys of african and arab countries to china.

CHINA AND US

American Professors Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1971)

professor arthur w. galston, plant physiologist, and professor etham r. signer, microbiologist, of the united states, arrived here by train today for a visit to china on invitation, after their visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

welcoming the american guests at the railway station were leading members of the chinese academy of sciences, the china travel and tourism administrative bureau and other organizations concerned as well as chinese scientists including chang yu, chu yung-hsing, hsu chung-ching, hsi chen-huan and li cheng-li.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

China, Yugoslavia Sign Contract on Purchase of Freighters

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1971)

the china national machinery import and export corporation and the yugoslav may third shipyard and marine diesel engine works signed a contract here today following recent talks on the purchase by china of diesel freighters.

attending the signing ceremony on the chinese side were li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of the departments concerned li lien-ching, wang pin, tien li-chun, wang yeh and liu hsing-hua.

on the yugoslav side were bogdan orescanin, yugoslav ambassador to china; ilija djukic, counsellor of the embassy; and jereb berivoj, seller's manager, and radic milan, assistant seller's manager, of the may third shipyard and marine diesel engine works.

after the signing ceremony, the chinese side gave a banquet in honour of the yugoslav guests.

Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Belgrade, May 12, 1971)

tseng tao, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, gave a film reception here this evening. the chinese colour film of modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" was shown to the warm welcome of the audience.

the reception was attended by more than 400 guests including colonel general viktor bubanj, chief of the general staff of the yugoslav people's army; colonel general ivan dolniczar; other generals; atanas ikonovski, assistant state secretary for foreign trade of yugoslavia; edvard kljun, director of the asian and australian department, and dragoljub vujica, director of the press department, of the secretariat for foreign affairs; and friendly personages from various circles of yugoslavia.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to yugoslavia were also present on invitation.

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LITERATURE AND ART

Criticism and Repudiation of "Harmless But Beneficial" View Based on Theory of Human Nature

by

Revolutionary Mass Criticism Writing Group of Anhwei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 6, 1971)

Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their gang of false Marxist political swindlers, wearing the cloak of Marxism, have peddled a whole set of anti-Marxist, revisionist theories of literature and art. One of their representative black theories is the theory of being "harmless but beneficial."

Presentation of the "harmless but beneficial" view by Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their gang was a counter-revolutionary tactic of peaceful evolution in an effort to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. Deliberately doing away with the class content of social life and creating as well as appreciation of literature and art, and making the reactionary bourgeois theory of human nature their theoretical basis, they actively advertised the so-called "politically harmless but beneficial to life" literature and art in the world which could satisfy "the needs of all mankind."

Let us now see what sort of goods the "harmless but beneficial" literature and art is which Chou Yang and his ilk advertised, and the needs of which class they claimed it would satisfy.

(1)

To admit or deny that literature and art is an instrument of class struggle and an instrument of seizing and consolidating political power is an important mark that distinguishes a true Marxist from a false one where questions of literature and art are concerned.

Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their gang are extremely hateful of the Marxist doctrine of class struggle. They said arbitrarily that there was a kind of literature and art in the world which transcended class and which "only sings the praise of love and beautiful scenery" and "does not portray any class struggle in its content." The so-called "theoretical authorities" of false Marxism have elaborated on the "harmless but beneficial" view in this way: "Judged politically, literary and art works may be divided into three categories: one is beneficial, the second is harmless, and the third is harmful. Beneficialness and harmfulness may also be divided into three classes according to the degree of beneficialness or harmfulness." They openly cried, "Don't kick aside that which is harmless simply because we are promoting that which is beneficial."

That is a lie! It is deception!

The great teacher Chairman Mao teaches us: "In the present-day world all culture or literature and art belongs to a certain class, to a certain political line. Art for art's sake, art that transcends class, and art that is parallel to or independent of politics does not exist in fact."

Chairman Mao also pointed out with special emphasis: "Politics, whether it is revolutionary or counter-revolutionary, is a struggle waged by one class against another."

Chairman Mao's scientific thesis tells us that literature and art in a class society always serves a certain class and a certain political line, that such service basically reflects "struggle between one class and another," and that works of literature and art are weapons with which one class wages struggle against another class.

During the phase of socialist revolution in our country there will still exist acute class struggle and two kinds of radically antagonistic literature and art, one is the proletarian literature and art that serves Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the other is the bourgeois literature and art that serves Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The great task of proletarian literature and art is to create heroic images of the proletariat under the guidance of Marxist-Leninist theories concerning proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship and Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is to typify the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines that runs through the entire historical phase of socialist revolution and to "awaken and inspire the masses of the people" so they may accomplish the replacement of the bourgeois dictatorship with a proletarian dictatorship and the vanquishing of capitalism with socialism, and ultimately realize the great object of communism.

On the other hand, bourgeois literature and art either portrays class struggle from the stand of the bourgeoisie, or, holding the black banner of Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle," denies the existence of classes and class struggle, in an effort to blur the idea of class of the masses of the people, weaken their revolutionary will, and cover up the

conspiratorial activities of counter-revolutionary restoration of the overthrown landlords and bourgeoisie. Needless to say, what Chou Yang and his gang advertised was the "harmless" literature and art that "purely sings the praise of love and beautiful scenery" but "does not have any content of class struggle." It was a kind of sugar-coated cannon-ball of a highly deceptive character among bourgeois literature and art that served Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

What works are there which "do not express the content of class struggle" but "merely sing the praise of love and beautiful scenery"? After racking their brains, Chou Yang and his gang cited the example of "Startling Dream in a Garden," an old drama, and paintings of landscapes, flowers and birds.

Do these things really "merely sing the praise of love" and not "express the content of class struggle"? No. From the praise given the "Startling Dream in a Garden" by Chou Yang and his gang, we may see clearly that what they call "love" is the egotism of the exploiting classes and their naked licentiousness. To urge people to "sing the praise" of such sordid behavior and call it "chaste love" has exactly been the kind of treacherous, cunning political means which the bourgeoisie used in opposing the proletariat. On the one hand, it may cover up the pursuit of a licentious life by the bourgeoisie; on the other hand it can do harm to people's soul. As Lenin said, it was "the making of an evil fruit with invisible and intangible corruptive activity which the bourgeoisie need and by means of which the bourgeoisie may regain power." With the lies of Chou Yang and his ilk exposed, we shall find standing before us a group of demons who kill with soft knives!

Do such works really "merely sing the praise" of "beautiful scenery" without giving expression to "the content of class struggle"? No. Take for example paintings of landscapes and flowers and birds. These are absolutely not simple representations of natural scenes and objects, but ideological forms produced by their creators through transfiguration of nature. As Marx said, they are "Nature personified." Even paintings of landscapes, flowers and birds are vested with the political inclinations and thoughts and feelings of the class represented by their creators. Therefore, they must serve either the proletariat or the bourgeoisie.

Chou Yang and company knew this very well. Under their aegis, a small handful of demons and monsters of the world of art, adopting devilish means whereby they cursed one thing while pointing at another and made criticisms obliquely, produced some counter-revolutionary paintings of landscapes, flowers and birds. These reactionary painters did large quantities of pictures of fallen walls and dilapidated dwellings in an effort to slander the youthful and vigorous new China; or they drew prawns and shrimps and maliciously entitled them "Striving for the Upper Reaches," madly attacking the splendid three red banners of the general line, the big leap forward, and the people's commune; or they depicted love birds playing in the water and such subjects, in a vain attempt to poison the masses of the people with the ugly thoughts of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, to make them forget class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

It is quite clear that these paintings of landscapes, flowers and birds by reactionary artists with ulterior motives smell strongly of counter-revolutionary blood and gunpowder and that they reflect the very violent class struggle in which the landlord class and the bourgeoisie frenziedly opposed the proletariat, yet Chou Yang and his ilk stubbornly claimed that they "merely sing the praise" of "landscapes" and "do not express the content of class struggle." Is that not an open and bold attempt to cover up the reactionary face of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie and incite them to continue to launch frenzied attacks on the Party and on socialism with paintings of landscapes, flowers and birds? Is it not a naked declaration that counter-revolution is not a crime and a demand that the proletariat should allow these reactionaries to do as they please?

(2)

Starting from the revisionist theory, which they fabricated, that "some works do not express the content of class struggle, and holding up the banner of class-transcending and politics-transcending, Chou Yang and his ilk persuaded people to seek the "benefits" of so-called "harmless" literature and art exclusively from "life." According to Chou Yang and company, these things offer many "benefits," including their "entertaining character," their "informational character," "esthetic enjoyment," etc., etc. That is another big fraud.

Chairman Mao told us long ago: "In a class society everyone lives in a certain class position, and all kinds of thinking bear a class brand." Classes and class struggle are the root source of all phenomena in a class society. So long as classes and class struggle exist in this world, people's pursuits in life and their tastes for literature and art will inevitably bear a class brand and will inevitably be an expression of the political behavior of the class to which they belong.

Lenin said it well: "No living person can desist from standing on the side of this or that class (once he knows their inter-relationship), from rejoicing at the victory of this or that class or feeling sad at its failure, from expressing anger at those who are hostile to this class, those who spread backward viewpoints to hamper its development, and others."

As a matter of fact, when the so-called "authoritative theoreticians" of the false Marxists frantically cried, "Don't kick aside that which is harmless simply because we are promoting that which is beneficial," and when Chou Yang and his like spoke enthusiastically of the "benefits" of so-called "harmless" literature and art, their eyes were turned on "politics" and not on "life." Chou Yang has indeed admitted voluntarily, "Things without political content can also serve politics. Sometimes things which smack only faintly of politics or which have no political content can render even better service." These words are very revealing. "Without political content" is only a front, what is behind that is attainment of the object of "rendering service to politics" which Chou Yang and company desired. An analysis of the "entertaining character," "informational character," and "aesthetic enjoyment" which Chou Yang and his like praised,

to find out what sort of stuff these really are, will enable us to see through the devilish tricks of these counter-revolutionary two-timers.

The so-called "entertaining character."

Chou Yang and his like are really "entertainment" maniacs. Whenever they spoke of the social function of literature and art, they would loudly clamor: "It is imperative to attach enough importance to the entertaining character." "Entertainment" and again "entertainment"! As a matter of fact, on the one hand they catered to the needs of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie for entertainment; but on the other hand, behind the clamor for "entertainment," they had even more treacherous and more reactionary political objectives.

First, to abolish the militant character of proletarian literature and art and actively promote the corruptive character of bourgeois literature and art. Chou Yang said frantically: "Literature and art plays an inspirational role, but it also plays an entertaining role. If martial music alone is played all the time,...I think that may shorten our lives."

Chou Yang, a teacher by negative example, has taught us a very good lesson and enabled us to realize that promotion of the proletarian militant character of literature and art or only its "entertaining character" is a question that decides which class should literature and art serve.

Ever since the day of its birth, Marxism has solemnly declared to all the world that it is the great historical mission of the proletariat to destroy the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes and to liberate all mankind through proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship. This spirit of utter revolution of the proletariat determines the most basic revolutionary fighting character of proletarian literature and art. The stronger the revolutionary and fighting character of proletarian literature and art, the more consolidated will be the total dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the domain of ideology, and the quicker will the overthrown landlord class and the bourgeoisie fall into extinction.

It was exactly because of this that Chou Yang and his like yelled loudly that "literature and art must have an entertaining character." By so doing, they tried to abolish the revolutionary and fighting character of proletarian literature and art and save the bourgeoisie from their doom.

True, after fighting battles, revolutionary fighters need to engage in revolutionary cultural activities. But as Mr. Lu Hsün once said, these activities are "preparations made before work or combat," and not "for comforting and benumbing." The "entertaining character" which Chou Yang and his like desperately advertised aims in fact to drug people amid bantering and laughter and to lull them so that they may politically remain in a trance.

Second, under the disguise of "entertaining character," to oppose the Party madly through literature and art. At the 10th plenary session of the Party's 8th Central Committee, the great leader Chairman Mao issued

the great call to the whole Party, "Never forget class struggle!" The bugle was sounded, giving the signal to the proletariat to hit back in an all-out counter-offensive against the bourgeoisie. Frightened, Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their gang resisted desperately. Liu Shao-ch'i came out first with his "indirect coordination," directing his sinister lackeys to execute a "flanking movement" against the Party. Having got the message tacitly, Chou Yang and his like immediately formed a counter-revolutionary chorus about "the entertaining character" in literary and art circles. One by one they rushed out frenziedly, crying, "Don't negate the entertaining character, and don't let us have class struggle every day and in every show." "It is not good to depict violent class struggle." "Don't rig things up in a forced manner." They also said fiercely, "Life is tense enough as it is now. Don't make it even tenser on the stage. After a tense day, the people would like to have some relaxation. That is some sort of compensation."

In a country under the dictatorship of the proletariat, who would feel the "tension"? This counter-revolutionary black expression of Chou Yang and his like showed the fright that struck them as a result of the hitting back by the proletariat at the bourgeoisie. This fear is shared by all counter-revolutionary classes, groups, and individuals.

What should they do "after a tense day"? They sharpened their sword with still greater frenzy and struck back madly. One of their tactics was "production of comic and funny films in large quantities." Adopting such a "knives-behind-the-smile" tactic, and in "cooperation" with Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois command headquarters, they shot one poisoned arrow after another at the proletariat. Look, did not Big Li, Old Li and Small Li, Ball Game Fan, and other comic and funny films, which opposed the Party's leadership, attacked the Party's political work, and slandered the socialist system, come out one after another? However history is ruthless. Not long afterward, the Liu Shao-ch'i-Chou Yang gang, that encouraged the making of comic and funny films in a big way, came to a shameful end one after another.

The so-called "informational character."

The use of "information" as bait to induce people to look for "beneficial" things in "harmless" literature and art is like using honey as a bait to lure people into swallowing arsenic. The words used are sweet, but the intention is extremely virulent.

You wanted "information" (or knowledge)? Under the banner of "appreciation of ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign useful knowledge," special columns like "Evening Talks at Yenshan," "Notes of the Three-Family Village," etc. were opened for business.

You wanted "knowledge"? Under renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's black directive, "Don't make drastic changes to plays--harmful parts should be somewhat modified, but harmless parts need not be changed," Chou Yang and his gang placed before you "Initial Exploration of Peking Opera

Repertoire," "Peking Opera Library," etc., etc., so you might "preserve in today's literature and art the ideology of the past as a systematic object," and so as to bring about a big historical retrogression.

You wanted "knowledge"? Chou Yang and his gang came out with this recommendation to you: "So famous is Shakespeare's Hamlet..., it should be staged even merely as a specimen and as part of our general knowledge."

What sort of "specimen" and "general knowledge" is that? Hamlet is a representative work of the bourgeois Renaissance. It sings the praise of the bourgeois "human nature" and makes much of the bourgeois "man." Under the condition of proletarian dictatorship, something that sang the praise of the bourgeoisie was actually presented as a "specimen" and people were actually asked to learn the "general knowledge" of how to live as human beings from the bourgeoisie. It shows that the object of Chou Yang and his gang in fervently advertising the "informational character" was to persuade people to prostrate themselves at the feet of the bourgeoisie and respectfully present them with the political power of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "Ever since the advent of class society, there has been only two kinds of knowledge in the world, one is called knowledge of production struggle and the other is knowledge of class struggle."

In reflecting life in society, literature and art as an instrument of class struggle must necessarily propagate knowledge about social struggle. The important point is that proletarian literature and art will propagate knowledge about the proletarian revolution and the proletarian dictatorship, whereas bourgeois literature and art will propagate knowledge about the bourgeois defense or restoration of their reactionary rule. By holding the banner of supra-class and supra-politics and claiming that "harmless" literature and art could enrich man's knowledge, the criminal object of Chou Yang and his gang was to cover up the reactionary character of bourgeois literature and art with the abstract "informational character," so that disarmed, you might accept the reactionary and decadent things of the bourgeoisie as if they had been invaluable "knowledge," and become "knowledge-able hands" which they needed for their attempted restoration of capitalism.

The so-called "aesthetic enjoyment."

What is "beauty"? Different classes will give different answers.

The proletariat hold that "beauty" in literature and art means the sculpturing of brilliant, splendid heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers by a creative method that combines revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism, so that ordinary, practical life may be sublimated and brought to a "higher, more intense, more concentrated, more typical, ideal and therefore universal" realm of thought and art, attaining "a unity of revolutionary political content with the greatest possible perfection of artistic form."

On the other hand, the "beauty" which Chou Yang and his gang spoke of with pleasure is the filthy stuff with which they vilified the workers, peasants and soldiers and prettified the exploiting classes in feudal, capitalist, revisionist literature and art. Examples are the dancing of the prince and the princess in "Swan Lake," the sexiness in "Mei Lung Chen," and the "small ornaments" of the romantic writers. Chou Yang and his gang were inspired and full of praise as soon as they saw such rubbish, calling it "aesthetic enjoyment." That shows how depraved and unscrupulous they were when they were engaged in the criminal activities of restoring capitalism by making use of literature and art.

Lenin pointed out once: "Such a fact may often be seen in the market: The man who cries the most fiercely and vows the most vehemently is the man who hopes to sell the poorest wares."

Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and such political swindlers are adept in this trick. They took the utmost pains in producing the "harmless but beneficial" theory and desperately trumpeted forth the "entertaining character," "informational character," and "aesthetic enjoyment" of so-called "harmless" literature and art. They have only one object, and that is to "sell" the anti-Party, anti-socialist political content and ideological poison that already penetrated such literature and art, and to transform the Party and the world in accordance with the image of the bourgeoisie.

(3)

Like the other black viewpoints of the "whole-people literature and art" peddled by Chou Yang and his gang, the "harmless but beneficial" theory energetically promoted by them carries from beginning to end a black line of the reactionary theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie which runs directly counter to the Marxist doctrine of class. Chou Yang said preposterously that "man has class character, but not everything he does has class character," that such things as drinking tea, having a meal, and making love "have no class character," and that works of literature and art which reflected these things could "satisfy the needs of all mankind" and so "are politically harmless" but "beneficial to life." They even graded the "benefit" and "harm" into "large, intermediate and small" kinds by percentages.

Here the so-called "authoritative theoreticians" of false Marxism and Chou Yang and his like have inherited the stock-in-trade of all revisionists. Superficially they recognize the class character of man, but in essence they substitute sophistry for dialectics and the bourgeois theory of human nature for the Marxist doctrine of class, obliterate man's class nature with abstract "beneficialness" and "harmfulness," deny the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines on the literary and art front, carry out "combining two into one" in the domain of ideology, and peddle idealism and metaphysics.

In a class society the interests of the proletariat and the broad masses of working people radically clash with those of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie. What is beneficial to landlords and the bourgeoisie

must be harmful to the proletariat and the broad masses of working people. There can absolutely be no "common needs." The "needs" of landlords and capitalists are exploiting of the labor of workers and peasants to gratify their own licentious life, whereas the needs of the workers and peasants are to resist the oppression and exploitation of the landlords and capitalists and overthrow the political power of the exploiting classes. How can we say that there are "common needs" between the landlord and the peasant, and between the worker and the capitalist?

Countless facts show that in a class society anything reflected in works of literature and art can be the need of only one class and can never be "the common needs of all mankind!" Starting from the theory of human nature of the bourgeoisie, Chou Yang and his like fabricated some "harmless but beneficial" literature and art that could satisfy "the needs of all mankind" in this world. They were lying downright!

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "In a class society the only human nature that is there has a class character. There is no human nature that transcends class." By creating the "harmless but beneficial" view and propagating abstract human nature, Chou Yang and his like in fact propagated the man-eating nature of the bourgeoisie. With human nature as their theoretical basis, bourgeois thinkers put forward the slogan of "humanitarianism" while they were opposing the feudal rule. They cried loudly that they would establish a "kingdom of reason" of "liberty, equality, and fraternity," "eternal justice" and "inalienable human rights."

But as Engels pointed out: "This kingdom of reason is only an idealized kingdom of the bourgeoisie. There eternal justice is realized in bourgeois administration of justice, equality is summed up as equality of the bourgeoisie before the law, the bourgeois right of ownership is declared one of the most important of the human rights, and the State of Reason and Rousseau's Social Contract in practice takes the form, and can only take the form, of a bourgeois democratic republic."

By the time of the decline of capitalism, bourgeois humanitarianism and theory of human nature became a weapon for the bourgeoisie in their opposition against class struggle and against the proletarian revolution in the realm of ideology, revealing the hypocritical and brutal nature of the bourgeoisie. Inheriting in toto bourgeois humanitarianism and theory of human nature, the modern revisionists regard humanitarianism as "the highest ideal for which communists strive" and maintain that "communism is the highest embodiment and the highest form of humanitarianism," etc., etc. Such anti-Marxist theory confuses bourgeois humanitarianism with communism--two fundamentally antagonistic ideological systems--and becomes the arch enemy of proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship.

Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i is also a fanatical advocate and follower of the bourgeois theory of human nature. His black "Self-Cultivation" and his other writings are all black specimens of propagation of the bourgeois theory of human nature and completely in accord with the reactionary viewpoints of the Kuomintang. The bourgeois theory of human

nature inevitably leads to the Rightist opportunist line and the ultra-"Left" and formally "Left" but essentially Rightist line, i.e., the line of capitalist restoration. It inevitably leads to revisionist theories that serve the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements, Rightists and such exploiting classes, and opposes the universal truth of Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The historical facts of the struggle between the two classes and two lines enable us to see all the more clearly that the concoction of the "harmless but beneficial" theory and propagation of the world outlook of the bourgeois theory of human nature by Chou Yang and his gang is closely linked with the restorationist theories of the modern revisionists and Liu Shao-ch'i's black "Self-Cultivation." Today, if we want to carry on the literary and art revolution resolutely to the end and intensify it, we must topple and utterly discredit by criticism such reactionary world outlook of the bourgeois theory of human nature, and eradicate its obnoxious influence. Only by so doing shall we be able to study and apply in a better way Chairman Mao's philosophical idea of "one dividing into two" and his great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, firmly establish the idea of class and class struggle, and firmly grasp the class struggle on the literary and art front.

* * *

STEEL INDUSTRY

Develop Iron and Steel Industry in China under Guidance of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

- criticizing and repudiating the crimes of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him in sabotaging the great policy of "taking steel as the key link" in developing industry

by

Writing Group, Ministry of Metallurgical Industry

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Under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the broad masses of workers on the front of iron and steel industry in China are vigorously fighting to accomplish the plan of 1971 and fulfill the 4th five-year plan of the national economy. The situation is excellent and there is a scene of surging vigor and vitality and rousing enthusiasm everywhere.

Great teacher Chairman Mao has drawn up a Marxist-Leninist line for the development of the iron and steel industry in China. He also has formulated the great "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and laid down a series of correct policies of developing industry with "steel as the key link," perseveringly "walking on two legs" and "developing the mining industry," and of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle." Like an immense bright beacon light, the great Mao Tse-tung's thought illuminates the road of development of the iron and steel industry in China.

For a long time in the past, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang frenziedly attempted to restore capitalism and to push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, thereby causing a fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the iron and steel industry in China.

Through the great proletarian cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line has been liquidated, many people have been awakened, and the iron and steel industry in China is advancing triumphantly along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Taking Steel As the Key Link in Developing Industry Is the Objective Law of the Socialist Industrial Construction in China

The great policy of developing industry with "steel as the key link" has correctly made clear the dialectical relationship between the iron and steel industry and other industries, reflected the objective law of the socialist industrial construction in China and put forward the very glorious and arduous tasks for the front of the iron and steel industry.

In the semi-feudal and semi-colonial old China, the economy was backward and the iron and steel industry was nothing but "poverty and blankness." Efforts were made in 59 years from the last years of the Ch'ing Dynasty to the regime of the Northern warlords and the reactionary government of the Kuomintang and, by the time of the nationwide liberation, the capacity of steel production was only 50,000 tons a year.

The founding of the Chinese People's Republic opened a broad road for the iron and steel industry. Tremendous developments were registered in the iron and steel industry during the period of restoration of the national economy and during the period of the first five-year plan.

In 1956 and 1957, Chairman Mao pointed out in his brilliant documents, "On Ten Major Relationships" and "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," a road of industrialization in China. In 1958, illuminated by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by Chairman Mao himself, the people of the whole country broke down fetishes and superstition, liberated their minds and touched off a mass movement of making steel on a big scale. Chairman Mao summed up the experience of socialist construction in China and put forward the great policy of developing industry with "steel as the key link," which guided the rapid development of the iron and steel industry in China and also brought about a great leap forward in various sectors of industry and in the national economy as a whole.

The policy of developing industry with "steel as the key link" embodies the Marxist-Leninist principle of social reproduction. Marx held that: the increase of the means of production comes before the increase of the means of consumption; this is the condition for realizing expanded reproduction in society. Lenin pointed out that: the increase of means of production on the basis of priority calls for, first of all, the intensive development of the "production of the 'means of production' which really 'manufacture the means of production.'" Iron and steel are such means of production, which are "food grain" for the machine building industry and important materials for other heavy industries and for the business of communiciations and transportation. With iron and steel, it will be possible to manufacture machines; with machines, it will be possible to equip the various sectors of the national economy.

The policy of developing industry with "steel as the key link" grasps the principal contradiction in industry and the principal aspect of the contradiction and points out the center of the situation as a whole in the socialist industrialization in China.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction." "The nature of a thing is determined mainly by the principal aspect of a contradiction, the aspect which has gained the dominant position."

In the course of realizing socialist industrialization in China, various sectors of the heavy industry, the light industry and the communications and transportation undertakings need development. The iron and steel industry

is a basic industry. Within the sphere of industry, the speed of socialist industrialization in China is mainly determined by the speed of development of the iron and steel industry. Meanwhile, mechanization in farming and modernization in national defense cannot be separated from the iron and steel industry. Only when the iron and steel industry has developed will it be possible to insure the needs of the development of other industries; the development of other industries, in return, spurs the development of the iron and steel industry. Once "steel is taken as the key link," other items will be shown concern, so that there will be an all-round development. This is the monism of dialectical materialism, not the pluralism which puts all kinds of industries in equal positions.

Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang deeply feared and hated the great policy of "taking steel as the key link." In the Lushan conference of 1959, Liu Shao-ch'i actively supported anti-Party ambitionist P'eng Te-huai, spoke disparagingly of the mass movement of large-scale steel refining, saying it "loses more than it gained," and negated the great victory of the general line. From 1961 to 1962, Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents including Po I-po on the front of industry and communications took the opportunity of the temporary difficulties in the national economy of our country and jumped out once again to speak disparagingly of the policy of "taking steel as the key link," saying it has ousted everything else and clamoring that "production of iron and steel must stop." They overtly took advantage of some of the power they had usurped to chop off the iron and steel industry, particularly the "small, mass-run enterprises using indigenous production methods" and the "small, mass-run enterprises using modern production methods" which had developed during the period of the great leap forward. Under Chairman Mao's wise leadership, the whole Party and the people of the whole country dealt a telling blow at the rabid attack of this handful of class enemies and resolutely shattered their counter-revolutionary slander.

"The tree wants to remain still but the wind will not subside." In the new situation, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him changed their counter-revolutionary policy, released the reactionary fallacy that "China's industry must have electronics as its center" and continued to oppose the policy of "taking steel as the key link." They said nonsensically: "The development of the modern electronic industry will touch off a big leap forward in our industry" and will be "a new starting point of the industrial revolution."

Should we "take steel as the key link" or "take electronics as the center"? These are two diametrically opposite policies. Chairman Mao has pointed out incisively: "With grain and steel, everything can be done." The role of the iron and steel industry in pushing forward industrial construction as a whole cannot be replaced by any other industry. Electronic technique is the eye and ear of science; adoption of electronic technique may raise the level of automation. Electronic industry plays an important role in the economic construction and the development of national defense. But it is not the basic sector of industry as a whole and cannot be the "center" in pushing forward the development of industry as a whole.

On the industrial front, if the correct policy of "taking steel as the key link" is neglected and electronics is taken as the center to replace this policy, it will be impossible to promote a "big leap forward in industry" and, on the contrary, this will hinder the speed of socialist industrialization; it is not "the starting point of a new industrial revolution" but will basically damage the socialist construction in our country.

Moreover, electronic industry is itself a processing industry. Parted from the base of such raw materials as iron and steel and non-ferrous metals, it will become water without source, a tree without roots. How can there be the "development of the electronic industry" then? Supporters of the "theory that electronics is the center" wilfully distort the laws of development of socialist industry, disguise themselves as teachers of the "new industrial revolution" in China and deceive the people with rumor and sophistry. They falsely try to "develop the electronic industry" while actually opposing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. We must never be trapped by such political swindlers.

The policy of developing industry with "steel as the key link" puts the iron and steel industry in an extremely important position. The departments of the iron and steel industry must firmly establish the concept of taking the situation as a whole and the idea of serving agriculture, national defense and other industrial departments. The iron and steel industry is related to other industries in such a way that they support each other and make development together. Various other departments have played a tremendous role in aiding the iron and steel industry. The departments of the iron and steel industry must continuously increase their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, seriously implement the policy of "taking steel as the key link," bring their subjective activity into full play and try all possible means to do their work well.

"In drawing up plans, handling affairs or thinking over problems, we must proceed from the fact that China has a population of 600 million people" and we also must serve the needs of the policy, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people." We must advance along the track based on agriculture, vigorously aid agriculture and consolidate the worker-peasant alliance; we must strengthen construction of the iron and steel enterprises in the interior and take an enthusiastic attitude toward the iron and steel enterprises in the coastal areas; we must continuously improve quality, increase the number of varieties of products, put preparations for war on a solid basis and strengthen national defense; we must actively provide more and better iron and steel materials to the departments dealing with machine building, chemical fuel, power supply, communications, ship building and light industry, and take solid action to carry out the great policy of "taking steel as the key link."

Persevere in the Policy of Walking on Two Legs, Simultaneously Run Big, Medium-Sized and Small Enterprises While Laying Emphasis on the Medium-Sized and Small Ones

Chairman Mao teaches us: "A mass movement must be launched in developing the iron and steel industry. The mass movement is necessary in all work. Things won't go without the mass movement." Formulated by Chairman Mao, the complete policies of "walking on two legs" requiring the simultaneous development of national and local industries, the simultaneous development of big, medium-sized and small enterprises and the simultaneous development of modern and indigenous methods of production under the conditions of unified leadership, all-round planning and division of labor and coordination, have pointed out the only road for launching the mass movement on a big scale and developing the iron and steel industry at a high speed.

Should we simultaneously run big, medium-sized and small enterprises with emphasis on the medium-sized and small ones, or should we one-sidedly seek things gigantic, modern and complete? This in essence is a major question of whether or not we rely on the masses and whether or not we launch a mass movement.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "We must build up a number of large-scale modern enterprises step by step to form the mainstay of our industry, without which we shall be unable to turn our country into a strong modern industrial power within the coming decades. But the majority of our enterprises should not be built on such a scale; we should set up more small and medium-sized enterprises."

Obeying this teaching of Chairman Mao's, we have built a group of big iron and steel enterprises. These enterprises have made big contributions toward the socialist construction and are an indispensable backbone force. But, the construction of a big iron and steel enterprise needs a large sum of money at once, requires a great quantity of equipment and takes a relatively long period of time to complete, so that the big iron and steel enterprises should be built only at key points and should not be built in big numbers at the same time.

On the other hand, the small, mass-run iron and steel enterprises using indigenous production methods which have emerged during the practice of socialist construction in our country have developed universally, displaying a stronger vitality. The medium-sized and small enterprises may be built in accordance with the local conditions, acquire materials locally and make full use of the scattered material resources; they require simple and handy equipment and do not need a big sum of money for capital outlay, so that they can be built quickly and put into operation; using both indigenous and modern production methods, they can be operated flexibly and can easily improve their technology, trial-make new products and launch technical innovation on a big scale; they can be run by a province and also by a district or a hsien, so that the millions upon millions of the people can show their talents and these enterprises can be distributed rationally, give aid to agriculture on the spot and propel the development of the local industries.

The big iron and steel enterprises resemble the field army while the medium-sized and small ones can be likened to the local armed forces and the militia. The big, medium-sized and small enterprises may make up the defects of each other and fight in coordination, so that it is possible to greatly heighten the production level and technical level of the iron and steel industry in our country, to increase the number of varieties of products of different specifications and to change the strategic disposition.

Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang always hated the small, mass-run enterprises using "indigenous production methods" and vigorously chopped off the medium-sized and small iron and steel enterprises. Poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, some people also one-sidedly sought things "gigantic, modern and complete" and belittled the medium-sized and small enterprises. They wrongly held that the medium-sized and small enterprises were unprofitable and could not solve the major problems. In their eyes, it would always be better to have bigger enterprises, a greater number of modern machines, a wider range of equipment and a higher standard of construction. This thinking runs counter to Chairman Mao's great teaching, neglects the great strength of the masses and is against the objective law that a thing always develops from a small scale.

It should be seen that the big and the small and the indigenous and the modern are related to each other; in certain conditions, a small thing may become a big one and an indigenous thing change into a modern one. Many big iron and steel enterprises in our country have developed from medium-sized and small enterprises, and even the newly-built big enterprises have been completed by stages. Through continuous technical innovation, many medium-sized and small enterprises have the quality of their products and the technical and economical targets catching up with and even surpassing that of some big enterprises. Some small factories which carry out production by indigenous methods also have turned out "fine-quality, high-precision and top-notched" products. Following the foreign methods to the letter and one-sidedly seeking things "big, modern and complete" is a bourgeois metaphysical point of view, which can only result in waste of time and efforts and apathy in work and bring about few, slow, and expensive results.

In implementing the policy of simultaneously developing big, medium-sized and small enterprises with emphasis on the medium-sized and small ones, it is necessary to break down the "dictatorship of stereotypes" and to bring the initiative of both the national and local authorities into full play. Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is far better to have initiative from both than from only one" and it is necessary to "let the local authorities engage in more undertakings under the unified planning of the central authorities." China has vast territories and rich material resources. Various localities have great enthusiasm in running the iron and steel industry.

Formerly Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang pushed the "dictatorship of stereotypes" and the "running of an enterprise by experts alone" on the front of the iron and steel industry. They frenziedly clamored: "We want to take charge of it" and "we forbid the local authorities to take charge of it." They went all out to advocate the capitalist way of doing business

and vigorously ran an "industrial trust." They forcibly took over many locally-run medium-sized and small iron and steel enterprises, strictly controlled all these enterprises without consulting the central authorities and the local authorities, in a frenzied attempt to violate the Party's unified leadership and to turn the socialist system of all-people ownership into departmental ownership. This seriously repressed the initiative of the local authorities in running the iron and steel enterprises.

In the course of the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the "dictatorship of stereotypes" was criticized and repudiated and, under the unified leadership of the local Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels, all positive factors were exploited and the forces of all trades aroused to work in socialist cooperation. Many big iron and steel enterprises and old base areas of iron and steel production vigorously tapped their potentials and were rejuvenated with surging vigor; hundreds and thousands of the medium-sized and small iron and steel enterprises were distributed all over the country, gained strength and grew up.

Practice shows that only by carrying out the policy of simultaneous development of big, medium-sized and small enterprises and fully developing the initiative from both the national and the local authorities will it be possible to launch a spectacular mass movement on the front of the iron and steel industry and to develop the iron and steel industry briskly.

Actively Develop Mining Industry, Building A Solid and Reliable Base of Raw Materials

Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out long ago that it was necessary to "develop the mining industry." Running the processing industry without the supply of raw materials can only be a "fruitless attempt." Chairman Mao has pointed out in his great teaching the important position of the building of mines in the iron and steel industry and has also revealed the dependence of the processing industry on the raw material industry. However, Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang pushed the reactionary policy of "first build a factory and then locate the ores" and "keep watch over the majority in between so as to bring along the most advanced and the most backward," in a frenzied attempt to undermine the development of the iron and steel industry.

Development of industry should start from the production of raw and semi-finished materials. In running the iron and steel industry, it is first necessary to grasp the mines. This is an objective law. Iron ore and other auxiliary raw materials are "food" for the iron and steel industry; only when there is ore will there be iron and steel refining and only when there is steel will there be steel products. The reactionary policy of "keeping watch over the majority in between so as to bring along the most advanced and the most backward" runs counter to this objective law. If this reactionary policy is followed, it is like making pots, bowls and ladles without growing grain and eventually there will be no rice to cook and all will have to go without food!

In developing the iron and steel industry, it is first necessary to calculate the output of mineral ores, to take the mine as the base and to keep such links of production as mining, steel refining and steel rolling in correct proportions and to achieve an all-round balance within the iron and steel industry.

In pushing the reactionary policy of "keeping watch over the majority in between so as to bring along the most advanced and the most backward," Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang said nonsensically: "Actively creating imbalance will spur the development of productive forces." This is the "theory of the will" that runs counter to Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

"Imbalance among things is the nature of things." Imbalance is normal and absolute; balance is temporary and relative. The contradiction between balance and imbalance emerge and are solved continuously--this is the dialectical law of the development of things. Imbalance between different links in the iron and steel production emerges frequently and, because building of the mine involves relatively arduous work and complicated problems, this imbalance often presents itself as a weak link among the different links in production. This requires us to bring our subjective activity into play, to tightly grasp the building of mines, to actively effect balance in various spheres and to promote the development of production. "This is the superiority of our planned economy."

The so-called "active creation of imbalance" means man's effort to enlarge the contradiction between the mines on the one side and metallurgy and refining on the other side, to separate the mines from metallurgy and refining and rolling of steel and to undermine the socialist planned economy. Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang put up the signboard of "developing the productive forces" while actually perpetrating the sinister deeds of undermining the socialist construction.

Our country has extremely rich mineral resources which are distributed in countless spots and over extensive areas. This provides excellent natural conditions for "developing the mining industry." But much hard work and great forces are required in order to turn these natural mineral resources into raw materials for the iron and steel industry.

Mining is a hard fight. It is first necessary to make geological surveys and to carry out underground "reconnaissance," in order to have a clear picture of the amount of deposit of the material resources. It is necessary to overcome the difficulties in mining since more than ten tons of ore has to be extracted and transported generally in making one ton of steel. Most of the ore also has to pass through the procedures of dressing and sintering and change into concentrate before it can be refined and prepared for use. It is necessary not only to run iron mines properly but also to run properly the mines of auxiliary raw materials of various kinds.

We must go further to eliminate the revisionist pernicious influence of "keeping watch over the majority in between so as to bring along the most advanced and the most backward," to overcome the wrong ideas of "coveting

after small gains," "finding a short cut" and by-passing a difficulty, and to firmly shift the key points of the production and construction of the iron and steel industry to the mines. We must concretely strengthen leadership, give the masses free rein, grasp tightly and to the end the work in one mine after another and at one link after another, so that we can fight a good battle of mining.

Rely on Our Efforts, Overcome Difficulties and Fully Tap the Latent Potentialities

Should we carry out the policy of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our hands, relying on our own efforts, overcoming difficulties and building our country through hard work and frugality, or should we rely on outside aid, ask for assistance in doing everything and indulge in extravagant and wasteful spending? This is another important aspect of the struggle between the two lines on the front of the iron and steel industry.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "On what basis should our policy rest? It should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts." Our country is a great socialist state. In developing her iron and steel industry, she does not plunder other people as imperialism and social-imperialism do, nor does she rely on foreign aid and take the old road of colonies and semi-colonies. She can only "rely on the working class wholeheartedly" and on the great strength of the hundreds of millions of the people, accumulate capital by her own efforts, make equipment and explore her mineral resources self-reliantly and, in accordance with the special characteristics of her material resources, develop the range and series of her products and build up an independent iron and steel industry.

To develop the iron and steel industry in our country in accordance with the policy of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our hands and relying on our own efforts, we must fully display the revolutionary spirit of overcoming difficulties and building the country through hard work and frugality. Chairman Mao teaches us: "To make China rich and strong needs several decades of intense effort, which will include, among other things, the effort to practice strict economy and combat waste, i.e., the policy of building up our country through diligence and frugality." The iron and steel industry needs more manpower, money and material resources. The state has given us a big sum of money and large quantities of equipment. We must constantly bear in mind that every copper, every screw and every piece of coke is created by the workers and the peasants through arduous labor.

Under the pretext that the iron and steel industry was something important, Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang sought things ostentatious and modern and wantonly did harm to the state's resources. As a result of the influence of this counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the fallacies that "waste is a minor problem in a big enterprise" and "waste is unavoidable in a major project" and theories of various shapes and colors, such as the "theory that waste is justified," presented themselves, subsequently causing serious losses economically and corrupting many workers and staff members politically.

We must go further to eliminate the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of extravagant and wasteful spending pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i. We also must firmly combat the erroneous tendencies of taking oneself as special people, asking for aid in doing everything, loving new things and feeling disgust for old things, spending money lavishly, carrying out production without counting the cost and building a project without considering efficiency. We must put into effect in every basic-level unit the great policy of overcoming difficulties and building the country through hard work and frugality.

Fully tapping the latent potentialities of the existing iron and steel enterprises is an important way of carrying out the great policy of relying on own efforts and overcoming difficulties. While continuously building the new enterprises, we must fully tap the potentialities of the existing enterprises. In this way, we can do more work with less money, increase output, improve quality, add more varieties to the list of products and accumulate more reserves.

In the past, Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang pushed the "five-fixing and five-guarantee" policy in the iron and steel enterprises, kept a "passive balance" and disseminated the fallacies that "an enterprise is run on a fixed scale," "production has come to its peak" and "potentials have been fully tapped," tightly tying the masses hand and foot and undermining the development of productive forces.

Since the initiation of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers of many iron and steel enterprises have criticized and repudiated the various fallacies mentioned above and have made a living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic works, broken down fetishes and superstition and liberated their minds. They innovate old equipment and reform the old technology, greatly increasing their abilities of enterprise designing. Displaying the spirit of sustained revolution and working with their own hands, they achieve multi-purpose utilization on a big scale, carry out multiple undertakings, turn out many varieties of products instead of only one and run a factory in such a way that it can work like several factories. They uphold "the system of cadre participation in productive labor and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations, and of close cooperation among cadres, workers and technicians," improve business management, continuously reduce material consumption and loss, thereby increasing the rate of recovery of metals, the rate of use of products and the productivity of labor. They seriously take the inventories of the enterprises, practice economy, make use of substitutes, turn lifeless things into living things and use all useful materials to meet the urgent needs of the socialist construction. Facts show that the iron and steel enterprises have enormous potentials and that once they are given free rein the masses can continuously tap the latent potentialities and vigorously carry out production in depth and in breadth.

Holding High the Brilliant Banner of "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company," Launching A Mass Movement of "Learning from Tach'ing in Industry"

The "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" laid down by great leader Chairman Mao himself is a great program of the proletariat for exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the economic sphere, and is the basic method for running a socialist enterprise well. To carry out the "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and assign the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat to the basic level is the basic guarantee of the victorious development of China's iron and steel industry.

The essence of the "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" is that proletarian politics is perseveringly put in the leading position and also put in command of the socialist economy. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Politics is the commander, the soul." "Political work is the life blood of all economic work." Vice Chairman Lin points out: "Giving prominence to politics is not a flexible policy, that is, it cannot be carriedout one way or another. This is a basic measure drawn up in accordance with the laws of development of a socialist society and the economic base of a socialist society." In carrying out all directives, policies, plans and methods of developing the iron and steel industry and conducting all economic activities of our enterprises, we must adhere to the principle of the "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and serve proletarian politics.

Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him always peddled the counter-revolutionary "theory of productive forces." When the socialist reform of the ownership of means of production in China was basically accomplished, they cried themselves hoarse: "Class struggle has already passed" and the principal contradiction at home was "the contradiction between the advanced socialist system and backward social productive forces." They talked rubbish, saying, "Production may spur revolution." "What is meant by putting politics in command? It means doing a thing well." "When we have made development technically, we can make developments in every other field. Isn't this the greatest politics?" This was a piece of junk picked from the heap of rubbish of such old revisionists as Bernstein and Kautsky.

In bitter refutation of the fallacy of considering a problem "through the economic point of view" spread by Trotsky and Bukharin, Lenin pointed out, hitting the nail on the head: "Compared with economy, politics cannot but take the first position. Not confirming this point means forgetting the rudimentary knowledge of Marxism." "A class which does not correctly handle problems politically cannot maintain its rule and subsequently cannot solve its problems of productive tasks."

Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang disseminated the "theory of the dying out of class struggle," overtly altered Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis that the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie in the socialist period was the principal contradiction at home, and opposed the policy of sustained revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They talked

much about the fallacy that "production may spur revolution," and launched "emulation drives" on a large scale. Actually, they frenziedly attempted to suppress and oppose revolution under the pretext of carrying out production. They lavishly talked about "development of production and technique" and mentioned nothing about the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road. They kept on talking about "doing a thing well" and said nothing about whether such a thing belonged to the proletariat or the bourgeoisie. By saying "the greatest politics," they in no way meant proletarian politics but referred to the politics which was out-and-out bourgeois and revisionist in nature!

The Tach'ing Oilfield is a model in implementing the "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company." It is a red banner planted by great leader Chairman Mao on the industrial front and also an example to be followed by the iron and steel industry. We must firmly respond to Chairman Mao's great call and launch a mass movement of "learning Tach'ing in industry."

In learning from Tach'ing, we must, as the workers of the Tach'ing Oilfield do, always hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, found our enterprise on the basis of the "two resolutions," take the "three constantly read articles" as our guide and conscientiously study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and remold our world outlook. We must, like the workers of Tach'ing Oilfield, take the Liberation Army as our example, give prominence to proletarian politics, persevere in the "four firsts" and the "three-eight style," and reinforce the building of the basic level. We must, like the workers of Tach'ing Oilfield, uphold the principle of combining the intensification of the unified leadership with the launching of the mass movement, the principle of combining the high revolutionary spirit with a strict scientific attitude, and the principle of conducting technical innovation and building the country through hard work and frugality. We must take the bright road of the "May 7 Directive," maintain independence, take the initiative in our hands, rely on our own efforts, overcome difficulties, go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

The front of the iron and steel industry in China has always been a battlefield of the fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. The struggle between the "Constitutions of Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and the "Constitution of Maanshan Iron and Steel Company" still goes on. We must "carry out education on ideology and political lines" on the front of the iron and steel industry, thoroughly criticize and repudiate idealist transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of the human nature of the landlords and the bourgeoisie, and the theory of the dying out of class struggle, eliminate the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, continuously and conscientiously launch a struggle-criticism-transformation campaign and triumphantly accomplish the various militant tasks put forward at the Party's "9th congress" and the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party.

Let us hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and push the iron and steel industry forward in great strides forever along the road indicated by Chairman Mao!

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TABLE TENNIS DELEGATION

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1971)

the chinese table tennis delegation which had participated in the 31st world table tennis championships and paid a friendly visit to japan, returned to peking from kwangchow by air this afternoon.

those who returned today are: chao cheng-hung, head of the delegation; fu chih-hang and wang hsiao-yun, deputy heads; sung chung, secretary-general; women players lin hui-ching, (who is concurrently deputy leader of the women's team), li li, cheng huai-ying, chang li, lin mei-chun, feng meng-ya, yu hsiu-ping, hu yu-lan and hsu chien-chin; men players chuang tse-tung, li ching-kuang, hsi en-ting, wang wen-hua, wang wen-jung, liao wen-yuan and yu chang-chun; leader of the men's team chao yi-szu; head coach of the men's and women's teams kuan hui-kuang; coaches of the women's team wang chih-liang and ma chin-pao; coach of the men's team li shu-sen; and staff members of the delegation.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; vice-foreign minister han nien-lung; and leading members of the departments concerned wang liang-en, tsao cheng and ting chiang.

the delegation left peking for japan on march 17. during the 31st world table tennis championships and their friendly visit in japan, members of the delegation studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way and upheld the principle of "friendship first, competition second". in the extensive contacts, they and players of japan and other countries learned from each other and exchanged experience. this promoted the friendship between the chinese people and sportsmen and the people and sportsmen of other countries.

when the comrades on the delegation alighted from the plane today, kuo mo-jo, wang hsin-ting and other leading comrades went up to cordially shake hands with them. as they walked past the welcoming crowds, the comrades on the delegation waved "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" to express their gratitude for the kind attention shown them by the party and the people of the motherland.

on behalf of the players, chuang tse-tung said at the airport: we were given a warm and friendly reception by the japanese people and players during our stay in japan. this fully demonstrates the profound friendship between the chinese and japanese people. while in japan, we learned many strong points from players of various countries and fostered friendship with them. now back in the capital of our motherland, we'd like to express once more our heartfelt thanks for the japanese people and players of various countries.

welcoming the chinese table tennis delegation at the airport were japanese friends in peking fujio suganuma, haruhi takayanagi and haruo miyamoto, and other friendly japanese personages in peking.

present were other leading members of the departments concerned yang teh-chung, li wei, li ching-chuan, li meng-hua, wang kuo-chuan, wang lei, chin yeh, chang tung-huan, chou chih-tung, chen chih-hsiung, liu kuo-an, wang fu-yung, chen wen-chun, shao yi-hua, chang tzu-liang, jen chi-sheng, lin chen, ting chiao, li ching-kuo, shih wei, liu tung-hsin, chang chang-hai, tu wan-jung, hsu ming and yen fu, representatives of the peking workers and peasants and armymen, and the members of the chinese table tennis delegation who returned earlier as well as other sportsmen.

ARMY DEPENDENTS

Housewives in Sinkiang PLA Production and Construction Corps Carry Out Chairman Mao's May 7 Directives

(NCNA-English Urumchi, May 15, 1971)

more than 60,000 housewives in the production and construction corps under the sinkiang military area command of the chinese people's liberation army are taking part in collective productive labour in line with chairman mao's brilliant may 7 directive.

these women got organized last year. they reclaimed 660 hectares of land from which they harvested 8,050 tons of grain and 865 tons of ginned cotton. the total output value they created from agricultural, industrial and side-line production comes to 13,000,000 yuan.

the sinkiang p.l.a. production and construction corps is an armed body defending and building this frontier region of china. it has done a good job since liberation. it established many mechanized army farms over formerly barren and uninhabited expanses in sinkiang.

in spring of last year the communist party committee of the corps, in compliance with the request of the housewives, adopted many concrete measures to ensure that they could take part in collective labour. the may 7 directive had fired their determination. they have become an important contingent in the socialist revolution and construction of the frontier region.

the party organizations at various levels persist in giving prominence to proletarian politics and put the stress on educating the women in mao tsetung thought in organizing them to follow the may 7 directive. under the leadership of the party organizations, the women not only take part in production, but also study politics and military affairs and raise their educational level and criticize the bourgeoisie. their mental outlook has undergone marked changes thanks to their living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

thirtyone-year-old sun chih-chin, a mother of three, came of a poor peasant family. she was a common housewife

a year ago, depending on her husband's salary. she joined a women's may 7 production team last year and was elected a platoon leader. she took the lead in braving wind and snow to reclaim land in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. this "vanguard fighter in following the may 7 road", as she is affectionately called, is now deputy political instructor of the team. the team has 140 members, as against 40 when it was set up. 30 were elected "five-good" fighters last year.

there are many outstanding women like her in the corps. 7,400 women were selected as activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought or as "five-good" fighters. many advanced collectives of women came to the fore.

while developing agricultural production, the women at the same time implement the principle of "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" by developing industry and side-line production suited to local conditions. one such collective last year cultivated 11 hectares of farmland and achieved self-sufficiency in grain, edible oil and vegetables, and also started a small chemical works by self-reliance. while eliminating soil salinity and alkalinity, they extracted from these substances harmful to the crops materials for making sodium sulphate for veterinary use. the chemical works now turns out 22 kinds of products and has won the praise of the fighters and their families.

MULTIPLE USE OF MATERIALS

Northeast China Industrial City Makes Multi-Purpose Use of Industrial Waste

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 15, 1971)

the northeast china industrial centre of shenyang has mobilized the revolutionary workers to make multi-purpose use of industrial waste.

the city is now making over 480 products from industrial waste. statistics for the 173 major products show that the city has recovered more than 10,000 tons of chemicals and non-ferrous and rare metals from industrial waste in a little over a year.

with a considerable part of the industrial waste heat utilized, the city now saves more than 100,000 tons of coal every year. nearly half of the slag and much of the waste gas are now used. after treatment, much of the city's sewage water is used to irrigate farmland. all this has made the surroundings of the city far more pleasant.

in making multi-purpose use of industrial waste, the revolutionary masses have studied and applied chairman mao's works in a living way, criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and refuted the fallacy that multi-purpose use of industrial waste means "neglecting one's proper work".

the northeast china general pharmaceutical factory used to discard a waste liquid after producing choloromycin. this poisonous waste polluted the water. at the beginning

of last year, the workers decided to make a highly effective herbicide out of this waste. within a short time, they made simple equipment with an annual capacity of 20 tons, which is enough for 20,000 hectares of farmland. inspired by this initial success, the workers began to extract more than 70 different materials from the waste. last year the factory produced 4,900 tons of chemical fertilizer, insecticide and herbicide and chemicals worth more than five million yuan.

a great amount of heat was wasted every year by the shenyang rolling mill while a neighbouring brewery had to generate a great quantity of steam for its production. some workers suggested recovering the waste heat for the brewery. but a few people objected, saying that spending a great sum of money on this was not worthwhile. most of the comrades did not agree. they said: "it's our business to provide steam to the brewery. we can thus save more coal for the state and give more support to socialist construction." the mill revolutionary committee organized the workers to study chairman mao's teaching: "we should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account.". having unified their thinking, the workers made a cooling device and boiler to make use of the waste heat and provide the brewery with steam. this helped the brewery do without three boilers and save 7,600 tons of coal every year.

in the mass movement for the multi-purpose use of industrial waste, the principle of diligence and frugality is observed. when a project for making use of waste heat was under discussion at the shenyang no. 1 brick kiln, some people submitted a plan which called for strengthening the smoke stack with ceramic clay and adding a length of tubes. this plan would cost 65,000 yuan and take several months to complete. when the kiln revolutionary committee called the workers together to discuss the plan, they rejected it as extravagant. they worked out a plan which needed only 31 yuan to improve the smoke stack. they also did away with four hot-blast stoves and this alone could save 5,600 tons of coal every year.

the shenyang distillery made use of an old factory building to start a simply equipped workshop which could recover 450 tons of carbon dioxide annually. the cadres and workers of the city's woolen textile mill put up a mat shed and used only several hundred kilogrammes of steel to make equipment which could recover 40 tons of lanolin annually.

coordination was organized between factories and between factories and scientific research institutions for major projects involving the multi-purpose use of industrial waste. a dozen or even several dozen factories cooperated to recover sulphuric acid in steel-making plants, make use of the waste heat of power plants or in other big multi-purpose use projects. such socialist coordination under the leadership of the municipal revolutionary committee has helped the movement go deeper and involve more units.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CUBA

Sino-Cuban Friendship in Full Bloom

(NCNA-English Havana, May 15, 1971)

a new page was added to the annals of friendship between the chinese and cuban people when the chinese women's basketball team, carrying with it the deep affection and profound friendship of the chinese people for the cuban people, toured cuba from mid-april to early may on a friendship visit. wherever the chinese players went, they were warmly welcomed and hospitably received by the local governments and people of cuba.

during their 3-week stay, the chinese basketballers played friendship matches with the cuban women's basketball teams in havana and three provincial capitals: santiago, camaguey and santa clara. closely bound by a common struggle, the sportsmen of the two countries encouraged and learned from each other. they learned to cheer "long live sino-cuban friendship exclamation" in each other's language. on the stadium, the chinese players were seen sending drinking water to their cuban mates while the hosts provided the guests with every possible accommodation. once a chinese player had her foot sprained in a match, the cuban basketballers immediately went to her aid and helped her into a car. on another occasion when a similar case happened to a cuban player, she was given medical care on the spot by a doctor of the chinese team so that she could go back to the contest without any delay. the players of the two countries exercised together and exchanged experience. adhering to the principle of "friendship first, competition second", the chinese players were always ready to learn from their cuban counter-parts, and this was favourably commented on by the spectators. the matches were often followed by an informal get-together of many cuban spectators with the chinese players on the militant friendship between the two peoples. signatures or souvenirs were collected from the chinese players. during a friendly match in havana, a worker came to see the chinese friends and showed them pictures which had been given him by a chinese women's basketball team seven years ago. words failed to express their deep affection for each other. each time the chinese players left the stadium, a reluctant crowd waved them good-bye again and again.

when members of the chinese team visited a school for training kindergarteners in santiago, they were warmly welcomed by the students and teachers there. the hospitable hosts entertained the guests with local tropic fruits. the teenage students presented each guest with a nice flower basket which they had made for the guests. the basket contained candies on which was laid a card reading: "long live the unity between the cuban and chinese peoples". both the guests and hosts jubilantly praised the revolutionary friendship of the two peoples who support and encourage each other in the struggle against imperialism. they also sang together in spanish the cuban revolutionary song: "cuba yes, yankees no". at parting, they chanted: "china--cuba", "cuba--china".

in camaguey, the local party committee, the communist youth union, the women's federation, the committee in defence of the revolution, and the trade union jointly gave a banquet in honour of the chinese team. at the banquet, the hosts and guests toasted the further development of the revolutionary friendship of the two peoples, and exchanged gifts. when the chinese guests unfolded a portrait of chairman mao playing ping-pong, a gift for the cuban friends, the latter hailed in unison; "chairman mao exclamation" "chairman mao exclamation" all stood up and clapped hands. it was a scence of jubilation.

in order to study from the cuban workers, the chinese players took part in the voluntary labour of cutting suger-canes. the workers who warmly welcomed the chinese guests taught them patiently in the skill of cane-cutting besides urging them to put on gloves in the work. during the breaks, they treated the chinese guests to juicy sugar-canes.

the chinese women basketball team has ended its cuba visit. but the profound frienoship of the cuban people will be kept in memory forever. on their departure from cuba, the chinese players wholeheartedly wished that the flower of friendship between the chinese and cuban peoples would blossom forever.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

GDR Government Trade Delegation Leader Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1971)

kurt fenske, leader of the government trade delegation of the german democratic republic and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, arrived here by air this afternoon.

he was welcomed at the airport by li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of the departments concerned including li lien-ching, tu yung-hsi, wang pin and li shu-chien.

also present were lothar strauss, charge d'affaires ad interim of the g.d.r. embassy in peking, and other members of the delegation klemer, eckloff and kahn.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meet Malaysian Trade Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and li hsien-nien, vice-premier, met the trade mission from malaysia here this evening.

when the malaysian guests entered the hall, premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien shook hands with them to express welcome. then the hosts and guests were photographed together. the malaysian guests at the meeting were: tengku razaleigh bin tengku hamzah, leader of the malaysian trade mission; abdul rahman bin hamidon, deputy leader; and members of the mission: haji mohamad yusoff, raja mohamad alias, haji abu bakar, amlir bin aziz, dato y.t. lee, dato s.o.k. ubaidullah, dato ling beng siew, bidari, lee fong kui, harris, yahya bin haji talib, lee in tong, ch'ng nam leong, majid osman, kassim meon, tan ping chong and ng eng hong.

premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien had a friendly conversation with leader of the mission tengku razaleigh, deputy leader abdul rahman, secretary of the mission yahya bin haji talib and interpreter of the mission majid osman.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese organizations concerned including li chiang, hsi yeh-sheng, yang kung-su, wang wen-lin and yu yang, and interpreters kuo chia-ting and tang wen-sheng.

MILITARY ATTACHES IN CHINA

Military Attaches of Foreign Embassies in Peking Visit Kwangchow on Invitation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1971)

military attaches and deputy military attaches of the embassies of various countries in peking and their wives visited kwangchow from may 5 to 13 at the invitation of the chinese ministry of national defence. they have returned to peking.

they visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao in 1926, china's 1971 spring export commodities fair, a unit of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in kwangchow, factories and a people's commune and saw an exhibition of military skills by militiamen. they were accorded a warm and friendly reception by responsible members from the p.l.a. kwangchow units and revolutionary people.

chu kai-yin, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence, accompanied them on the visit.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. to Nigeria Fetes Nigerian Table Tennis Delegations

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1971)

chang li, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in nigeria, yesterday gave a dinner in honour of the nigerian table tennis delegation which returned to lagos recently from a visit to china, according to a report from the nigerian capital.

present on the occasion were chairman of the nigerian national sports council colonel adefope and his wife; president of the nigerian table tennis association and leader of the nigerian table tennis delegation adegboyega adebowale efunkoya and his wife; all members of the delegation; as well as other responsible members of the nigerian table tennis association.

the hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly talk during the dinner.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean International Travel Service Delegation Successfully Concludes Friendly Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1971)

the delegation of the international travel service of the democratic people's republic of korea led by pak mun bin, head of the delegation, made a friendly visit to china between april 30 and may 14. during its stay in china, the delegation participated in the may day celebrations and held talks with the china travel and tourism administrative bureau on business at which the two sides agreed to exchange visiting groups. it visited nanking, shanghai, kwangchow, changsha and other places. it was warmly welcomed by the departments concerned and the people wherever it went.

when the delegation left here for home on may 14, it was seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese departments concerned ti wen-wei, wang hsiao-yi, cheng yu-chu, chang yu, hsu chung-ching and li tien-ying.

kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim, and kim yong hak, third secretary, of the korean embassy in peking, were also present at the airport.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

CPC Kwangtung Provincial Committee and PLA Kwangchow Units Give Banquet to Warmly Welcome Comrade Le Duan and Vietnam Workers' Party Delegation He Is Leading

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 14, 1971)

the kwangtung provincial committee of the communist party of china and the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, and all the comrades on the delegation of the viet nam workers' party he is leading.

attending the banquet were comrade ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china who accompanied the delegation to kwangchow, and comrade tran van thong, consul, and comrade le xuan ba, vice-consul, of the d.r.v.n. consulate-general in kwangchow.

comrade chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, and comrade keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, attended the banquet.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity. comrade liu hsing-yuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee, political commissar of the p.l.a. kwangchow units and chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, said: under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party, the heroic vietnamese people have held high the banner of firm resolve to fight and win and won tremendous victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we salute the heroic vietnamese people and will learn from them.

he added: in line with chairman mao's teachings, the people of kwangtung province will, like the people in other parts of the country, always stand on the side of the vietnamese people. together we unite, together we fight and together we will win victory.

comrade le duan then spoke. he said: we visited chairman mao's home village before coming to kwangchow. chairman mao is a great leader. he founded the communist party of china and led the chinese people, a quarter of the world's population, to socialism. this enters a brilliant page in the history of mankind.

he said: kwangtung province borders on viet nam. there exists a profound revolutionary friendship between us. both in the present struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in the greater struggles in the future, we will fight shoulder to shoulder till final victory.

comrade liu hsing-yuan and comrade le duan proposed toasts to the constant growth of the militant unity of the two parties and peoples of china and viet nam and to the everlasting friendship between the peoples of china and the three countries of indochina.

present at the banquet were members and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee now in kwangchow, leading comrades of the p.l.a. kwangchow units and leading comrades of the party, government and army in kwangtung province and kwangchow municipality including ting sheng, kung shih-chuan, jen ssu-chung, chen yu, chiu kuo-kuang, liu chun-yi, huang jung-hai, chiao lin-yi, yu hou-teh, wang pu, liang hsiu-chen and su ke-chih.

this morning, comrade le duan and the other vietnamese comrades visited the huatung people's commune of huahsien county on the outskirts of kwangchow, in the company of comrades chiu hui-tso, keng piao, liu hsing-yuan, chen yu, chiao lin-yi and others. they were given a warm welcome by local leaders and revolutionary people.

Comrade Chiu Hui-tso and Keng Piao Give Warm Send-Off Banquet for Comrade Le Duan and Vietnam Workers' Party Delegation He Is Leading

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 15, 1971)

comrade chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and comrade keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, gave a banquet here this noon to warmly send off comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and the v.n.w.p. delegation he is leading.

attending the banquet were comrade ha huy giap, member of the delegation, member of the v.n.w.p. central committee, deputy head of the propaganda board of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-minister of culture of the government; comrade ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, who came to kwangchow with the delegation; comrade tran van thong, consul, and comrade le xuan ba, vice-consul, of the d.r.v.n. consulate-general in kwangchow.

comrade chiu hui-tso and comrade le duan spoke at the banquet which proceeded in an atmosphere of militant unity between the two parties and two peoples of china and viet nam.

comrade chiu hui-tso said: the friendship between the two parties and two peoples of china and viet nam has been fostered in the long struggle by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh. during his visit, comrade le duan has shown deep proletarian feelings for the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and highly appraised the work of the party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels. this is a tremendous encouragement to the chinese people and for this we wish to extend our heartfelt thanks.

comrade chiu hui-tso warmly praised the vietnamese people for their heroism and great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he said: we salute the heroic vietnamese people. we will learn from them. in proposing a toast, comrade chiu hui-tso said that the two parties and peoples of china and viet nam would always unite

together, fight together and win victory together. he wished comrade le duan good health and long life.

in his speech, comrade le duan said: at this moment, we comrades on the delegation are very excited, for we are keenly aware that the very warm reception you comrades have given us demonstrates the friendship and unity between the two parties and two peoples of viet nam and china. we are particularly happy that we made a visit to chairman mao's birthplace, a visit that we had long expected to make, to express our most profound feelings. comrade le duan toasted the good health and long life of chairman mao, the everlasting good health of vice-chairman lin and the eternal militant friendship between the two parties and the two peoples of viet nam and china.

attending the banquet were members and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee in kwangchow, leading comrades of the p.l.a. kwangchow units and leading party, government and army comrades of kwangtung province and kwangchow municipality liu hsing-yuan, ting sheng, kung shih-chuan, jen szu-chung, chen yu, chiu kuo-kuang, liu chun-yi, huang jung-hai, chiao lin-yi, yu hou-teh, wang pu, liang hsiu-chen and su ke-chih.

Comrade Le Duan and Delegation of Vietnam Workers' Party He Is Leading Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 15, 1971)

comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, and the delegation of the viet nam workers' party he is leading left here for home by special plane this afternoon.

comrade chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and comrade keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, gave the vietnamese comrades-in-arms a warm send-off at the airport.

also present were comrade ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, comrade tran van thong, consul, and comrade le xuan ba, vice-consul, of the d.r.v.n. consulate-general in kwangchow, and other vietnamese comrades in kwangchow.

also present at the airport to give the vietnamese comrades a warm send-off were members and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee in kwangchow, leading comrades of the p.l.a. kwangchow units and leading party, government and army comrades of kwangtung province and kwangchow municipality including liu hsing-yuan, ting sheng, kung shih-chuan, jen szu-chung, chen yu, chiu kuo-kuang, liu chun-yi, huang jung-hai, chiao lin-yi, yu hou-teh, wang pu, liang hsiu-chen and su ke-chih.

this morning, comrade le duan and the other vietnamese comrades, accompanied by chiu hui-tso, keng piao, liu hsing-yuan, chen yu, chiao lin-yi and other comrades, visited china's 1971 spring export commodities fair and were warmly welcomed by leading members and staff members of the fair.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1971)

peking, may 15 (hsinhua) -- trygve bratteli, prime minister of the kingdom of norway, yesterday received hao teh-ching, ambassador of the people's republic of china to norway, and had a friendly talk with him, according to a report from oslo.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Journalists Leave Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 15, 1971)

peruvian journalists manuel jesus orbegozo, antonio meza cuadra and german carnero left here for home by air this evening after a friendly visit to china.

leading members of shanghai's journalist circles and representatives of the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries saw them off at the airport.

the peruvian friends visited peking, kwangchow, nanking, changsha and shaoshan as well as linhsien county in honan province known for its outstanding achievements in building small and medium-sized water conservancy projects by self-reliance and hard work.

during their stay in shanghai, wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, met and gave a dinner in honour of the peruvian friends.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Government Educational Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1971)

the government educational delegation of the somali democratic republic led by major abdirizak mohamed abukar, member of the supreme revolutionary council and secretary of state for education, left here for home by air this afternoon after concluding its friendship visit to china.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei and leading members of organizations concerned liu hsi-yao, chen mu-hua, ting hsi-lin, li ching-chuan, chen shu-huai, chou pei-yuan, liu cheng-neng and chao hsing-chih.

also present were:

mohamed scek ahmad, charge d'affaires a.i. of the somali embassy in peking; and

kim jai suk, charge d'affaires a.i. of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

US

New Monetary Crisis in Capitalist World Hits Hard at US Dollar Position

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1971)

the new storm of monetary crisis which struck violently at the capitalist world in the last week or more, has dealt a heavy blow at the u.s. dollar, making its already tottering position still more precarious. the u.s. monopoly capitalist class is deeply worried over the situation.

since the outbreak of the present crisis on may 3, the confidence in the u.s. dollar has been further shaken, and a number of west european national banks have refused to increase their dollar reserves and demanded the cashing in for gold.

the u.s. treasury department admitted on may 12 that france had recently converted 282 million dollars into u.s. gold. on the same day, the belgian central bank announced that it had converted 100 million dollars into u.s. gold. explaining the action, a spokesman for the belgian central bank pointed out that the bank believed that it should cease increasing the amount of dollars in its reserves. in a dispatch from brussels, the new york times news service said yesterday that some west european countries "have opened a new round of dollar conversions. since may 3, the netherlands, belgium and france have taken 422 million dollars of american gold with their surplus dollars".

the conversions of u.s. dollars into gold from the u.s. treasury by west european countries reflect sharply the drastic decline of the dollar position. as is well known, the dollar is backed by the u.s. gold reserves. after world war two, the united states became an upstart by amassing a fabulous fortune from the war. in 1949, its gold reserve reached 24,600 million dollars, or almost 70 per cent of the total amount of gold in the entire capitalist world. consequently, the dollar acquired the position of "reserve currency" which played the role of gold and the united states became a "dollar empire". nevertheless, with the rapid decline of its political and economic strength, its gold reserve dwindled fast. in 1965 and 1966, france and some other west european countries converted their reserved dollars into u.s. gold. by the end of 1967, the u.s. gold reserve stood at only 12,000 million dollars and foreign claims against u.s. gold totalled over 30,000 million dollars. the credit of the dollar went down drastically. a monetary crisis, the biggest in the capitalist world in 40 years, broke out in spring, 1968. heavy selling of the dollar and a rush for gold in monetary markets eventually forced the united states to announce setting up of a so-called two-tier gold market and gold price system. this means that in free markets, the united states would no longer guarantee the official price of 35 dollars for an ounce of gold and would let gold price go up freely. actually, this meant a devaluation of the dollar in another form. the official price of gold was to be maintained only when the central banks of various capitalist countries converted dollars into american gold. as the total amount of dollars kept in various west european and other capitalist countries is several times bigger than the u.s. gold reserves, the united states was in extreme fear that they might convert dollars into u.s. gold. it has therefore exerted pressure through various channels, compelling them not to raise the demand for conversion at random.

but now france and other west european countries have again converted dollars into u.s. gold in defiance of u.s. blackmail. french minister of finance and economic affairs valery giscard d'estaing reiterated in his recent speech at the french national assembly that the six countries of the west european "common market" should take concrete actions to check the flow of dollars into western europe. he further noted that in the u.s fight against inflation, no west european countries should be asked to pay the price. the french paper "la nation", in an editorial on may 10, stressed that "europe, has no responsibility in the present monetary crisis, which is due to the export of u.s. inflation and speculation in the uncontrollable european dollars. it has therefore no reason at all to take the place of america in paying for u.s. policy once again."

as soon as the news of the run on gold against the dollar by france, belgium, etc. spread, gold price in the western bullion markets rapidly soared. gold price in london market increased to 41.3 dollars per ounce on may 13, the highest record since august, 1969, while in frankfurt market of west germany gold price also increased to 41.18 dollars per ounce.

in order to reduce the impact of cashing in dollars for gold of west european countries including france, spokesman of the u.s. treasury made a statement stressing that the run on gold against the dollar had nothing to do with the present monetary crisis and that the united states was "feeling no pressures". but some commentaries of u.s. news agencies revealed that this statement was more a confession than a denial. a.p. said: "the belgian move.

coming on the heels of last week's dollar crisis, could embarrass the u.s. government. any concerted move by other european national banks to follow belgium in cashing in dollars for gold could undermine the world monetary system." the united states has gold in stock only enough "to redeem less than one-third of the dollars held by foreign central banks", it added.

with the sharp decline of the dollar position, the symbol of u.s. economic strength, the u.s. ruling clique could hardly hide their tense and gloomy feelings. a western news agency has pointed to the u.s. "congressional alarm over europe's dollar crisis". u.s. senator barry m. goldwater sadly admitted on may 11 that american "pride" had taken a "tremendous beating". he said: "our prestige and the respect with which we are held by other nations of the world was certainly not improved when the u.s. dollar went begging on the european continent and foreign governments resorted to extreme measures to counteract the effects of american inflation." another u.s. senator javits also said in alarm in his speech of may 12, "the united states should regard this latest crisis as a dire warning". "newsweek", a mouthpiece of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class, said gloomily: "concern deepened.... from being a coveted asset, the dollar was looking more and more like a shaky i.o.u." it added, "radial change seems certain -- numbering the days that the united states will continue as automatic top dog in world finance".

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

May 26, 1971 No. 4906

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* NATIONAL *
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STRUGGLE-CRITICISM-TRANSFORMATION

Direct Struggle-Criticism-Transformation With Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's Thought

- Members of the Party committee of Hunghsiangchiang Machine Works of Chuchou municipality, Hunan Province, combine conscientious study with the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles and energetically criticize such revisionist sinister trash as idealist transcendentalism and vigorously promote the style of investigation and study

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 11, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Changsha, May 10) The great leader Chairman Mao teaches, "The victory in our revolution and construction is one for Marxism-Leninism. To combine closely Marxist-Leninist theories with the practice of the Chinese revolution is our Party's established ideological principle." Bearing firmly in mind such a teaching, the members of the Party committee of Hunghsiangchiang Machine Works, Chuchou municipality, Hunan Province, perseveringly and conscientiously study Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works and use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought as a guide in carrying out struggle-criticism-transformation and various other tasks. This has continuously strengthened the Party committee's ideological construction and its theoretical study effort.

The worker masses said in praise: "There are three changes following the assiduous and conscientious study by members of the factory's Party committee: (1) Change from lack of initiative to having some initiative, with a change seen in attitude; (2) Change from insufficient combination of study with application to combination of theory with practice, with a change seen in the study style; (3) Change from low consciousness of the line struggle to strengthened initiative in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, with a change seen in the results obtained."

Following the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, the Party committee of Hunghsiangchiang Machine Works, Chuchou municipality, Hunan Province, worked out a decision for the leadership cadres to lead in the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. They adhere to the "daily study" and "study day" system and also adopt such means as studying together with the masses, inviting workers to relate their own study experiences, attending a study class by turns, calling a regular discussion-application meeting, quarterly summing up of study conditions, etc. Through the assiduous study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, they have solved one by one practical problems related to struggle-criticism-transformation and various tasks.

In conjunction with their study of Chairman Mao's five philosophic works, they selected for study such Marxist-Leninist books as "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "The Civil War in France," "Anti-Duhring," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," "The State and Revolution," etc.

In the course of study, everyone associated the history of the two-line struggle in the Party, the reality of two-line struggle in the factory and personal experiences of individuals with an exposure of the towering crimes of political swindlers like Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i who vehemently promoted the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Everyone came to understand deeply that only through conscientious study of Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works could we understand how the great leader Chairman Mao had inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism. Only so could we raise our ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism. And only in this way could we purge our minds of idealism and metaphysics, remold our world outlook and fundamentally strengthen our initiative in the implementation and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

A standing committee member of the works Party committee was a worker-turned cadre. At the initial stage of the great proletarian cultural revolution he followed the bourgeois reactionary line. With the help and criticism of the masses, he wrote reams of self-criticism. Yet he always remained vague about the causes of his mistakes. Through study, he gradually came to understand that he erred because he had not properly studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought because he was deceived by false Marxist political swindlers, and because he did not realize that political swindlers like Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i had distorted and arbitrarily changed Marxism. Through study, he came to taste the sweetness of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. His initiative in study was strengthened. Apart from following a regular schedule for conscientious study, he persistently applied himself to studying in his free time, mornings and evenings. He did serious reading chapter by chapter and tackled one viewpoint after another. What he did not understand he asked others to explain. What he had learned he put down on paper. He combined study with thinking, application and summing up. His theoretical level was raised continuously. Early this year, he attended the Chuchou municipal congress of activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Lenin pointed out, "Marx held that the full value of his theory lay in its 'being critical and revolutionary in essence.'" The members of the Party committee of the Hunghsiangchiang Machine Works have paid attention to closely combining the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought with the criticism of revisionism in acquiring a deep understanding and comprehension of the spiritual essence of Marxism, in order to attain the aim of learning in the course of criticism, seeking construction in destruction, and making penetrating and thorough criticism. Their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism is thus raised.

Recently, the Party committee of the works has organized the whole body of its members and also members of the Party committees of various branches of the works to call a number of criticism meetings. By doggedly taking Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought as a sharp weapon, the participants were made to criticize idealist transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature and the theory of the dying out of the class struggle peddled by false Marxist political swindlers like Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i. The more the criticism the more clearly they saw the counter-revolutionary features of various kinds of revisionism. The more the criticism the deeper their understanding of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his ilk once broke into this factory to peddle vigorously idealist transcendentalism and promote energetically such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "operation of factories by specialists," "production first," etc. They let some so-called "specialists" and "authorities" work behind closed doors and work out a complicated system of rules and regulations of 1,600,000-odd characters in an attempt to control, strangle and oppress the worker masses and dampen the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers.

In the course of revolutionary mass criticism, the members of the Party committee of this factory conscientiously studied Lenin's great teaching, "Marx and Engels once said that practice of mankind pointed to the correctness of materialist epistemology and also described attempts at solving the basic problems of epistemology in departure from practice as 'scholastic philosophy' and 'absurd philosophy'." They combined this with the study of the great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant remarks, "Man's correct ideas come only from social practice and only from the three practices, social struggle for production, class struggle and scientific experiment." They further vigorously criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for enterprise building.

By seeing the essence through superficial phenomena, everyone dug into root causes, brought to light the harmful factors and saw more clearly that the theoretical basis of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line was reactionary idealist transcendentalism. Only by thoroughly criticizing and discrediting idealist transcendentalism and promoting in

a big way the Marxist dialectical-materialist theory of reflection could we make socialist enterprises forge triumphantly ahead along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

All of them cited a large host of living facts that surged forward after the great proletarian cultural revolution to show that only by relying on the broad masses of workers and adhering to the viewpoint of "practice first" could we continuously solve the problems existing in enterprises and seriously make a good job of struggle-criticism-transformation.

In the past, the No. 4 plant of the works always failed to meet the quality standards set for several main parts and pieces. At that time, the "specialists" and "authorities" refrained from making investigations and studies but turned to the world of books, thumbing books from cover to cover and racking their brains with over 60,000 characters devoted to rules and regulations on the special subject of quality. Yet the problem of quality remained unsolved.

After entering the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation, the Party committee of the works acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "All genuine knowledge originates from direct experience." To cope with the problem of quality, the Party committee organized nine "three-in-one combination" investigation groups including old workers as the core and revolutionary cadres and technical personnel. Such groups called nearly 100 investigation meetings and made some 300 investigative calls on the masses. They acquired first-hand data and found out the laws governing product quality. A practicable product quality system was worked out. It was subjected to repeated revisions in the course of practice. At last, the barrier of quality for machine parts was removed.

In studying Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works, the members of the Party committee of Hunghsiangchiang Machine Works bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must be capable of mastering and applying Marxist theories. Mastery lies fully in application." They insist on applying Marxist theory as a guide to revolutionary practice and devote vigorous efforts to "application" and study repeatedly in the course of application.

To counter such a situation at its early stage of spending more time high above than deep down, and putting more faith in self than in the masses, the Party committee of this works, simultaneously with a vigorous effort toward the criticism of idealist transcendentalism and the theory of the masses being backward, improved leadership methods and the style of leadership in a practical way, acting in accordance with the Marxist dialectical-materialist theory of reflection. The Party committee insisted that leadership at various levels lead in penetrating into the lower levels, the midst of the masses and the world of reality to strengthen investigations and studies, sum up experience continuously and cite good typical examples, with a point leading a wide area forward. Except for a standing committee member placed on duty, all members of the Party committee

penetrated into the lower levels to stay at fixed points. In various plants of the works, over half of the Party committee members and more than 60 percent of office cadres put down roots at basic levels to apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought as a guide to revolutionary struggle.

Due to the influence of the "theory of productive forces," members of the Party committee of the No. 7 plant of the works staying with an advanced group, neglected political work in the first half of last year. As a result, they failed to get cited as an advanced unit. During a recent stay at the lower levels, the members of the Party committee of the branch theoretically exposed and criticized thoroughly the reactionary "theory of productive forces." They adhered to dialectical materialism and the practice of putting above all work the application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in educating and remolding people. This enabled the group to achieve prominent results in catching up with the advanced.

Down at the lower levels, members of the Party committee of this plant found some comrades had an inadequate understanding about the penetrating development of the "one-strike and three-opposition" campaign. These comrades thought that "we have achieved much and have nothing much more to gain by making continuous efforts." Some others even had the idea of "beating a gong to recall troops." To counter such thinking, members of the Party committee of the plant led everyone in the conscientious study of Marxist-Leninist theory on proletarian revolution and the proletarian dictatorship and the study of Chairman Mao's great doctrine of the continuing revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. Everyone came to see the protracted and complicated nature of class struggle in the whole historical period of socialism. Such an idea as "beating a gong to recall the troops" is in essence a reflection of the "theory of the dying out of the class struggle." The Party committee of the plant further seriously summed up and popularized the typical experience of workshop No. 404 in vigorously waging class struggle, and strengthened its leadership over the "one-strike and three-opposition" movement. This gave an effective boost to the penetrating development of such a movement.

Now, in this works, the mass movement for the living study and application of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought is continuously deepening. New achievements have been scored in struggle-criticism-transformation and various tasks. For the first quarter this year, total industrial output value showed an increase of 11 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. The quality of products was improved and the consumption [of raw materials] dropped. In revolution and production, an excellent situation is prevailing.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

An Important Position of Line Education for Cadres

- An investigative report on the South Sea Fleet's persistent efforts in running study classes successfully for cadres at and above the regimental level

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 11, 1971)

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "To run a study class is a good approach. Many problems can be solved there." In compliance with this teaching, the Party committee of the South Sea Fleet have been perseveringly running study classes for cadres at and above the regimental level since February 1968. Leadership cadres at various levels are organized to study Chairman Mao's works and Marxist-Leninist books. This has effectively raised the level of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought on the part of cadres at and above the regimental level, heightened the consciousness of two-line struggle and stimulated the ideological revolutionization of leading squads at various levels.

Why Should a Firm Grasp Be Made of Things?

In its persevering efforts to run study classes successfully for cadres at and above the regimental level, the Party committee of the Fleet has heightened its understanding through repeated practice.

In the spring of 1968, the situation of the great cultural revolution was fast developing. Some leadership cadres had fallen behind the situation and had an inadequate understanding of certain problems. At this time, Chairman Mao summed up the experiences of the masses and pointed out, "To run a study class is a good approach. Many problems can be solved there." The Party committee immediately ran a study class for cadres at and above the regimental level and laid hold of the question of how to assume a correct attitude toward the masses and toward themselves. Everyone was organized to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's works and the series of his latest directives. All of them got a clear understanding of the fundamental differences that led to the struggle between the two lines, heightened their initiative of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and played a great role in promoting preparations against war and "three-support and two-military" work.

Through running the study class, the Party committee of the Fleet has acquired a deeper understanding of Chairman Mao's latest directives and strengthened its determination to keep running the class. For several years, no matter how tight the time schedule was and how great the pressure of work, the study class has doggedly kept going.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "The Party committee must not only 'grasp' the main work but also 'grasp' it firmly." The Party committee of the Fleet takes the regular and successful operation

of a study class as its main work, puts in energy and effort and tackles the job strictly and conscientiously. What makes up the content of a study class for every term and what living ideas are to be solved--these points are subjected to the Party committee's repeated discussions and studies. To strengthen the problem-solving nature of a study program, the start of every school term is preceded by an investigation made by the Party committee.

Last year, a study class on the new Party Constitution was run for one term. To check out correctly the living ideas of students in this respect, a deputy secretary of the Party committee in charge of the study class for the term personally investigated the conditions of several tens of regiment-level leading squads and acquired first-hand data. In the course of study, the Party committee directed vigorous efforts to the revolutionary study style that combined theory with practice. Not only was the idea of studying just theory in disregard of practice avoided but also the tendency to do a thing for its own sake and to refrain from study and from lifting perceptual knowledge to rational knowledge was checked.

After the beginning of every school term, the Party committee has a standing committee member posted at the study class in the role of both a student and a leader. He is charged with the timely discovery and timely solution of problems.

For one term, a study class was devoted to the study of six of Chairman Mao's works on military affairs. At the beginning, some students in the study class failed to lay hold of the key points. Some others concerned themselves with only the study of strategy and tactics. Still others took things as they were and kept busy talking about war stories. The standing committee member of the Party committee sponsoring the study class called various forums to make a serious analysis or study. It was decided to focus attention on solving the problem about the concept of war and the world outlook and foster the idea of people's war which required constant preparedness at all times and made "militiamen the basis of victory." By associating these problems with an effort to counter various living ideas and studying conscientiously, students absorbed very rapidly what was taught.

After several years of practice, the Party committee of the Fleet has come to understand that the regular proper handling of a study class for leadership cadres has several advantages:

First, for cadres at and above the regimental level with a heavy workload and limited time available for study, the operation of a study class assures the availability of a certain period of time in which they can concentrate on and sit down to the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought with specific problems in mind, in order to heighten their consciousness of the two-line struggle. By running a study class continuously, we can enable the leadership cadres

to overcome such complacent feelings as counting on knowledge already acquired, and staying content with past experience and content with half truths; to overcome the old bad practice of scurrying around, sitting restlessly and shutting out of mind new ideas; and to cultivate the good style of studying conscientiously, using the head diligently, summing things up ingeniously and guiding revolutionary practice with revolutionary theory.

Second, a study class solves the problem of "full conformity" and "urgent needs." The students are enabled to study what is embodied in appeals and what is promoted by the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its head and Vice Chairman Lin as its deputy head. They can study problems that are to be urgently solved by the army unit in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Thus, the leadership always stays ahead of a movement and plays the role of training backbone forces at the study class and blossoming and bearing fruit back in the army unit.

Third, the study class allows a constant exchange of advanced experience in the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and a chance for students to learn from one another and improve one another.

In sum, perseverance in the proper handling of a study class for leadership cadres at and above the regiment level is a good method for carrying out ideological and political line education for cadres.

What Constitutes the Key Point To Be Tackled

What should be the emphasis of a study class for leadership cadres? The Party committee of the Fleet bears firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "Historical experience is worth noting. A line and a viewpoint must be constantly and repeatedly discussed." With Chairman Mao's theory on the continuation of the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship taken as a weapon, the Party committee gives prominence to ideological and political line education and leads the students to associate practice with conscientious study and the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, in order to heighten their initiative in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

(1) We must study the historical experience in the struggle between the two lines and sum up our own historical experience. With Chairman Mao's works taken as fundamental teaching material, the study class organizes the students to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's brilliant works in various historical periods, recall the history of the two-line struggle in various periods of the Chinese revolution and sum up the experience of how they themselves have changed their lot. With particular problems in mind, they concentrate on the study of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, try to understand the history of the two-line struggle concerning such problems, and sum up their own experiences and lessons related to the problems. They are also enabled to combine Chairman Mao's

latest instructions and his usual teachings for study, understand the development of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the new historical period and sum up their own understanding in the firm implementation of Chairman Mao's directives. Through study, the leadership cadres have thus considerably strengthened their will to study assiduously Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought to raise the consciousness of the line struggle.

With a deep understanding acquired, many comrades said, "Of 1,000 experiences and 10,000 lessons only one is the most important in the final analysis. Whenever we are conscientious in the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, we are successful in work and relatively conscious in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and become sober-minded revolutionaries. Otherwise, we shall easily play into the hands of political swindlers like Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i and commit individual mistakes, and the revolutionary cause will suffer.

Practice shows that as a result of the relatively long period of time spent in revolution, cadres at and above the regimental level have a rich perceptual knowledge of class struggle and the two-line struggle. Through the study of historical experience, we must sum up our own experience, conscientiously study, think hard and lift perceptual knowledge to rational knowledge--this is a good method for conducting self-education by leadership cadres.

(2) We must study Chairman Mao's philosophic concepts and criticize bourgeois idealism and metaphysics. To counter the problems generally existing among students, we lay emphasis on the study of several viewpoints:

We study the "one dividing into two" viewpoint, make a correct analysis of the situation, assume a correct attitude toward ourselves, and overcome the idea of "one viewpoint theory." In their approach to problems, some leadership cadres are liable to put things in terms of absolutes. When the situation is excellent and everything goes on smoothly, they are blindly optimistic. When something of a problem crops up, they negate everything and lose their confidence. In passing down a demand, they raise it at every level downward; in making plans they make no allowances. When visiting an advanced unit, they see no weak link there. When visiting a backward one, they see no positive factor there. In themselves, they see many strong points and few weaknesses. They associate others with a host of problems and little success. When cited, they are carried away by joy. When criticized, they complain up and down. In viewing problems, they swing to the left as quickly as to the right, and go to extremes. When taking note of one tendency, they neglect another that is hidden beneath.

Through study and criticism, they have fostered in their minds the "one dividing into two" viewpoint. They view problems in a relatively all-round way and draw conclusions which are quite compatible with reality. With a deep understanding acquired, many comrades said, "With the 'one dividing into two weapon' grasped in hand, we become free from self-complacency in times of achievement, free from arrogance when honored,

free from being overwhelmed by difficulties, and free from being swept off our feet by the sinister wind. Only in this way can we make revolution a continuous and lasting process."

We study the viewpoint of grasping main contradictions and the main aspects of a contradiction and overcome routinism of "equilibrium." Some cadres lump together politics and vocational work or "one-good" with "three-good" without making a distinction between the main aspect and the secondary ones. Some cadres "keep busy with vocational work and have a hard time of it." They concern themselves with whatever is being tackled high above. To them what is being tackled is what constitutes the core. Through study, these comrades have theoretically understood why they should adhere to the four "firsts" and why politics should always remain as the leader and the commander. They generally draw a line of distinction between proletarian politics brought to the fore and armchair politics "left" in form but right in essence; a line between proper concentration of military training time in line with the needs as a whole and the practice of alternating military affairs with politics as a prominent factor; the line between a proper effort toward military training with politics in command and a large-scale competition that interferes with politics; the line between proper performance at one's job with whole-hearted devotion to the interests of the whole country and good work performance being identified with a good showing in politics. They thus raise their ideological-theoretical level and their initiative in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

We study the viewpoint of practice first and overcome empiricism. Some leadership cadres stay content with past experiences, old ways of looking at things, and outmoded methods and are unwilling to head for the lower levels and the first line to make penetrating investigations and study. Some comrades even erroneously think that promotion to a higher position brings with it a higher level of wisdom and knowledge. They therefore relax in study and in practice and often stay high above making empty talk. Down at the basic levels, they take a casual glance around without bearing the whole situation in mind and without grasping typical examples in hand.

Through study, they have come to understand deeply that by just counting on past experience, they cannot cope with the new situation; by just counting on acquired knowledge, they cannot form an accurate view of new problems; by just counting on outmoded methods, they cannot solve new contradictions. To implement correctly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they must be courageous in practice and diligent in summing up experiences. "All genuine knowledge originates from direct experience." Vocational work gives one a sense of responsibility and practice brings wisdom. Promoted to a higher position, one must especially strive to study hard and practice hard and study in practice Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and raise knowledge and skills in practice to a higher level.

(3) We must direct proper efforts to the struggle of eliminating bourgeois ideas and promoting proletarian ones in the ideological field. The study class attaches unusual importance to the unfolding of active ideological struggle and creates a strong atmosphere for the criticism of bourgeois ideas. In the past few years, in line with the ideological problems constantly appearing among some leadership cadres, the study class has laid emphasis on shattering self-complacency and arrogance and promoting modesty and prudence; smashing the idea of seeking peace and comfort in making revolution and promoting the idea of maintaining the style of hard struggle; smashing the idea of pursuing fame and wealth and position and fostering the idea of striving not to be an official but to make revolution.

At the outset, some cadres considered these as minor shortcomings and minor mistakes of no consequence. Through a process of recalling the bitterness of the past and the sweetness of the present, examining their own idea of being forgetful about their original sad plight, recalling the glorious traditions in the years of war, checking the state of their own ideological transformation and making comparisons in the light of the lessons provided by some cadres who had committed mistakes, they have heightened their awareness. Everyone has come to understand deeply that to be arrogant and self-complacent and seek fame and wealth is to fall for the sugar-coated bomb served the proletariat by the bourgeoisie. This is a stumbling block in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Through mass criticism of bourgeois ideas, many leadership cadres have stood high and looked far and got touched to the soul. They combine the struggle of eliminating bourgeois ideas and promoting proletarian ideas with the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship. Their consciousness in the transformation of the world outlook is considerably heightened.

What Does It Take To Achieve Fruitful Results?

The study class insists on taking Chairman Mao's works and Marxist-Leninist books as fundamental teaching material and leads everyone to study them conscientiously with problems in mind, and carries out proper education about living ideas. The chief method adopted boils down to the following:

(1) Starting with class education, we must give enlightenment to arouse consciousness of revolution. Most of the cadres at and above the regimental level personally experienced suffering in the old society. Having been put through the test of war, they personally felt the brilliance and greatness of Chairman Mao and cherished deep proletarian feeling toward Chairman Mao. But in the 20-odd years since liberation, with the change of circumstances and status, some cadres have gradually become weakened in their concept of classes and class struggle. The conduct of class education will remind these comrades of the scenes of suffering of the laboring people in the old society, of the scenes of

revolution close at the heels of Chairman Mao during those years of war, and of their fellow fighters who laid down their lives for the revolution. They will thus see the changes in their own thinking and feelings and look for the gaps to be filled in their own ideological revolutionization. Then the study of Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works will bring them a particular feeling of closeness and generate in them a strong wish for conscious revolution.

Many old comrades said, "Class education is a golden key toward voluntary revolution, something that makes for a breakthrough in touching a responsive chord in the old comrades, and a main form of education for not only the young people but also for old comrades. During the years of war, through class education we roused hatred against the class enemy and consciously fought with the armed enemy to seize political power. Today through class education we can likewise arouse hatred against the enemy and consciously fight with the unarmed enemy in our minds to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship.

(2) We must perseveringly unfold revolutionary mass criticism and combine study with mass criticism. In the past, among some cadres at and above the regimental level there existed two tendencies: One was to lead others in making criticism without often going to the forefront personally. Another was to make a sweeping criticism frequently without often penetrating deep to make penetrating and thorough criticism. The study class makes a point of overcoming these two tendencies.

In the whole course of study, the class closely combines the content of a study program with students' living ideas and, in line with the prevailing situation, carries out revolutionary mass criticism from beginning to end. Mass criticism special columns are actively set up. The process of unfolding revolutionary mass criticism is one of leading students to study conscientiously and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in finding answers and solutions to various practical problems.

Combining study with revolutionary mass criticism gives us the following advantages:

(a) Students are enabled to arouse their fighting spirit in study, strengthen the atmosphere of conscientious study and give study an objective and put it on a fighting basis. Every speech or every draft that puts forward criticism is a piece embodying understanding in the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought.

(b) "Only by making comparisons can we make an assessment." In the course of criticism we can easily acquire a clear understanding of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and raise continuously our ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism.

(c) Through criticism, we raise our consciousness in fighting self and stimulate the unfolding of criticism and self-criticism. Thus self is fought where it hurts and public interests are promoted where fundamental interests are concerned.

(3) We must launch a "4-good" movement to promote the spirit of revolutionary heroism. As a study class covers a short period and the students are all leadership cadres, should we call for "4-good" performances? The Party committee of the Fleet decides that in a study class a "4-good" movement must also be launched, with "one-good" leading "3-good" forward, so that the "4-good" movement can be put on a solid basis in an over-all manner. Practice over the past few years shows that old cadres are no less keen than those youths of company units in achieving "4-good" performances. If at the start of a "4-good" movement we immediately call forth a spurt of energy in emulation and in driving hard, we can have our study enthusiasm aroused to the full.

In line with "4-good" requirements, the study class pays attention to cultivating a style and promoting life along the lines of a company unit. Regardless of rank, a cadre on arriving at the study class is regarded as a common soldier. He must personally help with the emptying of spittoons, cleaning of lavatories and doing of productive labor. During breaks in between classes, students become very active playing ball games and singing revolutionary tunes. Just as some comrades said, "On entering the class, we drop at least half of the airs of an official."

(4) We must establish a briefing-discussion-and-application system. The Party committee makes it a rule that those comrades attending the study class, after returning to their own army unit, must not only submit a report to the Party committee concerned but also hold briefings and discussion-application meetings among the masses, so that students can subject again what is learned to an examination in practice and receive the masses' supervision and help.

(By the Joint Investigation Group of the Political Department of the South Sea Fleet and the Political Department of the PLA Navy)

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PLA AND ROAD-BUILDING

The Sparkling Brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's Thought Covers the 4,000 Li of the Tsinghai-Tibet Road

- A report on the advanced deeds of a certain unit of the General Logistics Department of the PLA in implementing the "May 7 Directive"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 10, 1971)

The Tsinghai-Tibet highway is an important artery of communications running from the interior of the motherland to the southwestern border region. Beginning from Sining in Tsinghai, it extends to Lhasa in Tibet, winding its way along the rim of the immense Tsinghai Lake, cutting through the immeasurable expanse of the sands of the Gobi, leaping across the wind-swept and snow-capped mountains of the Kunlun Range and crossing over to T'angkula on the "roof of the world," covering a total distance of 4,000 li. Battling on this highway, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of a certain unit of the General Logistics Department of the PLA have for the past ten and more years raised high the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, made manifest their revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle and fulfilled the various combat assignments, mainly of transportation, in an outstanding manner.

Since the publication of great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive," these fighters battling night and day on the wind-swept and snow-covered plateau have resolutely seen to its implementation. With higher spirit and firmer determination they are developing in a more penetrating manner the mass movement of living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and actively criticizing the bourgeoisie as well as revisionism. By further developing the glorious tradition that the PLA is not only a fighting force, but also a work force and a production force and struggling alongside the local people against nature and the elements, they have carried out full-scale construction on the Tsinghai-Tibet line to bring about a profound change in the features of the 4,000 li long Tsinghai-Tibet highway.

Creating What Has Never Been Done Before

On the Tsinghai-Tibet line, the mountains are high, the air is thin and the climate freezing cold. In many places there are neither trees nor grass and neither beast nor fowl, and never did anyone carry out production there before. The bourgeois "scholars" and authorities described these places as "biological forbidden areas," and "barren wastelands."

The PLA commanders and fighters battling on the Tsinghai-Tibet line, stimulated by Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive," are determined to grow vegetable and grain crops in these "biological forbidden areas" and "barren wastelands."

The Tanghsiung army camp, which has been set up as a model by the General Logistics Department with the title of the "Red Flag army camp," is situated on a plateau 4,300 meters above sea level in northern Tibet. The weather there is very unpredictable, and there are often wind- and snow-storms, frost and hailstorms. The frost-free period is very short and the condition for farming most unfavorable.

Armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, the fighters were determined to awaken these barren hills which had been slumbering for the past thousand years. Braving gales and snow-storms, they opened a patch of ground for the planting of vegetable and seeded it. However when the seeds began to sprout, there was an attack of gale and frost, and the vegetables withered and died.

Faced with the difficulty, the Party branch organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must thoroughly eradicate all ideas among our cadres of winning easy victories through good luck, without waging hard and bitter struggle, without sweating and shedding blood," to further strengthen their determination in struggling against nature and the elements. They sowed their seeds a second time. But when the seedlings started to grow, they were again completely wiped out by a hailstorm.

Faced with the natural calamity, the comrades said dauntlessly, "As long as we hold high our heads, the plateau will have to bow to us! If we do not succeed the second time, we will try a third time. Revolutionary fighters can always triumph over nature!" In that way, by means of arduous and zigzagging struggles, and constantly summing up experience, they eventually were able to win a harvest in vegetables on 12 mow of newly reclaimed wasteland.

Since vegetable can be grown in a place 4,300 meters above sea level, cannot hogs be raised as well? The commanders and fighters of Tunghsiung camp are determined to press on in the wake of victory to solve this "mystery of nature." In the high altitude, cold region where the atmosphere was rarefied, it was very difficult for young pigs to survive. However even greater difficulty could not stop those with heroic aspiration from implementing the "May 7 Directive." When the pigs became sick, they gave the pigs inoculations and dosed them with medicine. In winter, they lit fires to provide warmth for the pigs. When the sows were laboring, the keepers without the slightest reservation went to sleep in the pig pens, to keep careful watch night and day. "Where there is a will there is always a way." After many failures experience was obtained and the first generation of hogs was eventually bred on the plateau of northern Tibet to create a way for the pig breeding industry in high altitude and cold regions.

The "May 7 Directive" has given forth a bright red blossom on the plateau of northern Tibet which provided the commanders and fighters of the whole highway with a deep revelation. Since vegetables could be planted on the high plateau of northern Tibet, could not the same be done

on the sands of the Gobi? The 14th company of a certain unit stationed at the foot of the Kunlun Mountains, a pace-setter 4-good company of the General Logistics Department, first built fields by disposing of the stones in the pebble strewn layer of the Gobi. Shovel by shovel they dug up the sand and stone, sifted out the pebbles to leave behind the fine sand. Then from very far off places they carried back loess earth, gathered cattle manure to build up a layer of man-made soil more than a foot thick and made 13 mow of farmland. They also dug ditches to lead water from the melting snow of the mountains to the fields, to wash away the salinity and alkalinity and to irrigate the vegetable seedlings. In the boundless barren desert where "not a single bird could be seen in the sky and not a single blade of grass could be found on the ground, a beautiful and green oasis was opened up.

Since white cabbage and turnip could be grown on the Gobi desert, the comrades again posed on themselves another problem. Could they under the condition of intense cold weather, short frost-free period and frequent sandstorms of the plateau, grow less hardy vegetable? The comrades of the production team belonging to the main camp at Koerhmu began their practice of arduous struggle. To plant less hardy vegetable on the plateau, a breakthrough must first be made in the cultivation of seedlings. The land was already warm with spring and flowers were blossoming in the interior when the planting season began, but here in northern Tibet the cold was still bone chilling. At the first several times they tried planting, the seedlings were invariably frozen to death. They went to places scores of li away to gather back a large amount of rushes, and waved them into rush mats. They built a fence around the vegetable patch and erected a shed over it. The problem of preserving warmth was solved, and the seedlings began to grow, but although they kept on growing, the cucumber and tomato plants only produced leaves but no flowers. Where did the problem lie?

Chairman Mao has said, "When you do anything, unless you understand its actual circumstances, its nature and its relations to other things, you will not know the laws governing it, or know how to do it, or be able to do it well."

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, everybody made repeated observations and analyses, and eventually discovered the cause. The reason was that the temperature of the vegetable patch was too low and there was no organic fertilizer. Applying the proper remedy to the disease, they pruned away some of the leaves to enable the seedlings to receive more sunlight, as well as additionally dressed the land with organic fertilizer. Within a few days, yellow flowers began to blossom on the cucumber and other plants, and they bore fruit, but within another few days these fruits again withered and fell off. By means of repeated investigations, they discovered that the reason why the fruits withered and fell off was because there was no insect in the plateau to carry out pollination. Therefore they adopted the method of artificial pollination and finally cucumber and tomato were produced in the Gobi desert.

Pressing on the wake of victory, they also successfully grew cauliflower, white gourd, celery, etc., totalling some 21 species of less hardy vegetable.

The power of emulation is incomparable. The fruits of the practice of the advanced unit have further inspired the fighting spirit of the broad masses of commanders and fighters on the Tsinghai-Tibet line. A mass movement for implementing the "May 7 Directive" and for the over-all strengthening of construction on the Tsinghai-Tibet line was developed in an impressive manner under the leadership of the various Party organizations in the unit.

The weather condition and natural resources along the Tsinghai-Tibet highway differed from one place to another. The various units, in accordance with local conditions, carried out development of production based on local environment. While concentrating more on agriculture, some units also developed at the same time cattle and sheep production. Others, while concentrating more on livestock breeding and developing cattle and sheep production, also energetically organized fishery, making bean curd, bean sprout, and other side occupations. Health service teams of hospitals and various units went deeply into the deserted mountains and unexplored peaks to gather in a big way Chinese medicinal herbs. Besides that, the commanders and fighters have also made full use of the natural resources of the plateau and operated such small-scale industries as coal mining, salt making and potassium fertilizer making.

At present, along the far extending Tsinghai-Tibet line, they have succeeded in enabling the regiments to have their own production base, the companies to have their own vegetable farm, the quarter-master units to have their own pig pens, and all the army camps to have cattle and sheep. Many small factories are being operated along the front, and various productions are developing in a flourishing manner.

The Red Blossoms of "May 7" Are Running Riot

Like wild flowers the rich fruits of the "May 7 Directive" are running riot and spreading over the whole of the Tsinghai-Tibet line.

In the past, the people there had very little fresh vegetable to eat, but lived daily mostly on dehydrated vegetable brought in from the mainland, and non-staple food had also to be supplied by the mainland. Since the building of production bases by the unit and the carrying out of agricultural side occupations in a big way, there has been an improvement in the livelihood of the unit and the reception work by army camps to personnel passing through was also carried out better than ever before.

In the past, the coal used there had to be brought in from the interior. At present they have discovered coal on a mountain 5,100 meters above sea level, opened up pits and made use of returning empty trucks to deliver coal to the various units along the way, which not only met demands

for coal, but also resulted in a great saving by the flexible use of trucks. In the energetic carrying out of basic construction on the Tsinghai-Tibet line, brick, tile and other materials had all to be shipped from the interior. At present, on the basis of the resources and conditions along the line, and in a manner suitable to the environment, brick and tile factories, quicklime kilns and wood finishing factories have been set up, which not only reduced the use of trucks for transportation, but also insured the timely supply of materials, and played an important role in speeding up capital construction on the transportation front.

On the Tsinghai-Tibet line, owing to the long transportation line, the adverse weather condition, the length of operation for vehicles is limited and they have to undergo medium or major repairs. In the past, the vehicles of various motor corps must be sent to the interior for major repairs, and it would invariably take half a year's time to have the job done. Under the guidance of the brilliant "May 7 Directive," the broad masses of commanders and fighters put forward the battle slogan of "Carry out major repairs within the corps." By means of their own effort, the individual vehicle corps and repair plant together fulfilled the task of major repairs on vehicles in 1970, thereby changing the situation of sending vehicles to the interior for repairs, and insuring a steady rate of use of vehicles.

In the course of implementing the "May 7 Directive," the broad masses of commanders and fighters have also strengthened mass work and actively used Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm the people of various nationalities along the line. They said, "Separated from the people, the building of a transportation line of steel is but an empty phrase." They turned the 4,000-li long Tsinghai-Tibet line into a large battleground for the propagating of Mao Tse-tung's thought, operated energetically the red propaganda station, struggled to be propagandists of Mao Tse-tung's thought, made timely transmission of Chairman Mao's latest directives to the people of various nationalities, and gave publicity to the excellent situations both inside and outside the country. Many of the fighters regularly held discussion and application meetings together with the people, held study classes together and effectively conducted a mass movement in living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the national minorities region.

In this period, medical service personnel of various hospitals and army camps also organized medical teams and sent them deep into the pastoral region, on the one hand to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought and on the other hand to treat the sick people of the region and to help the national minorities train "barefoot doctors" and set up a system of cooperative medical service.

As a result of the extensive carrying out of mass work, the broad masses of pastoral people regard the fighters as soldiers of their own tribe and the Tsinghai-Tibet line as their own transportation line. When heavy snow seals off the mountain, they help the fighters with pushing

the vehicles and opening up the road. When the army camps run out of fuel, they voluntarily send over yak dung. When the commanders and fighters were reclaiming land in the agricultural district, braving the intense cold, they voluntarily brought along their own food and tents, to take part in labor and to introduce local farming experience. Under the concern and with the help of the people, the transportation line is guaranteed free from interference, and that greatly stimulates the fulfilling of the task of transportation.

Educate New People in the Big School

Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the commanders and fighters have transformed the features of the plateau, and the battle for the transformation of the plateau has further tempered the broad masses of commanders and fighters. The seething plateau has become a melting pot for educating people with Mao Tse-tung's thought and for transforming people. The 4,000-li long Tsinghai-Tibet line is a big school of Mao Tse-tung's thought for the training of revolutionary fighters who can concurrently study, engage in agriculture and run factories, as well as being good in culture and military affairs.

In this big school, the veteran cadres are glowing with greater revolutionary vigor. Veteran fighter Lü Ch'uan-luan, who fought with Chairman Mao in the north and in the south of the country during the revolutionary war years, has in recent years been transferred from the interior to the Northwest plateau and from the Northwest plateau to be director of the 5,200-meter above sea-level Tangla Mountain army camp. The Party has placed him there, and there he implements the "May 7 Directive" as well as defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the Tangla Mountain army camp, filled with high spirit and aspiration, he led the broad masses of fighters to open up the wasteland in the snow-covered ranges, raised pigs, planted vegetable, and enabled the red flowers of "May 7" to blossom on the roof of the world. In June and July, he again led everybody to Lake T'angkula for fishing. Although it was then sweltering "dog-days" in the interior, but there the snow packed on the mountain had still not melted and chunks of ice still floated on the surface of the lake.

Arriving at the lakeside, he took the lead in taking off his padded cotton garment, and jumped into the bone-chilling water. He suffered from chronic ulcers, and the moment he felt the shock of the icy water, his stomach began to hurt. Reciting "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory," he bravely led everybody to sweep away the chunks of ice and cast their nets. The colder the weather became, the higher their zeal rose. The greater the difficulty, the more they enjoyed their work.

Once, upon returning to the army camp after hauling in their catch, because of the fact that a heavy snow had just fallen, and the sudden glare of the sun filled the snow-capped mountains with dazzling brightness. Lü Ch'uan-luan and the several comrades with him were stricken by snow-

blindness, their eyes smarted and became watery. He let the fighters ride on the yak, while he himself shouldered the catch, following behind and driving the yak. At that high altitude, because of the rarefied air, the thickness of the snow and the slipperiness of the trail, he fainted four times along the ten kilometers odd route. When they returned to their resting place, in spite of the soreness of his eyes and his intense fatigue, the moment he laid down the catch, he immediately lit a fire so that everybody could get warm. The comrades stared at the swollen face of Lü Ch'uan-luan and said emotionally, "Our camp director is truly like the evergreen pine of the Tangla Mountain."

In this big school, a group of young people from various parts of the motherland are growing up and maturing. Party member Ch'eng Yüan-sheng, a driver of a certain vehicle corps, upon his graduation from the senior middle school and filled with a fierce determination to defend the motherland, left his home in beautiful Chiangnan to come to the gale and snow swept plateau. In this big school of Mao Tse-tung's thought of the PLA, he conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's works, and carried out all his work in accordance with Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive."

One day in June 1969, although he was sick, he still went to Tibet on duty. When the convoy was about to return from Tibet, the leader and the comrades asked him again to remain in Lhasa for treatment, but he resolutely refused. When the vehicle passed a mountain more than 4,000 meters above sea level, owing to the rarefied air, his head was aching most painfully, and beads of sweat coursed down his cheeks. Still he continued to behave as before, stubbornly insisted on driving. The learner driver seated beside him asked many times to relieve him. He answered, "This section of road is very tricky. It's better for me to do the driving." With remarkable tenacity he safely navigated the perilous section of road more than 30 kilometers long.

In this big school, group after group of Communist new people who are red and expert, good in culture as well as military affairs, and can concurrently engage in agriculture and run factories, are growing up. With a gun in their hands they can wage battle, with a hoe in their hands they can engage in agriculture, with a hammer in their hands they can do work and with a pen in hand they can criticize the bourgeoisie and be versatile workers for the revolution.

Sung Ch'ao-hsien, a health service personnel of the T'ot'o River army camp, in the process of implementing the "May 7 Directive" has tempered his thinking red, and besides being trained for one main task, he has also acquired other abilities for serving the people. Ordinarily he is a health service personnel, but when reception work at the army camp is heavy, he takes up a tray and becomes a waiter. When the cooking squad is having its hands full, he puts on an apron and becomes a cook. When the comrade-in-arms on sentry duty becomes ill, he shoulders a gun and becomes a sentry. When the production squad is short handed, he picks up a staff and becomes a herder.

Last April, in order to develop pastoral production, the army camp sent him and fighter Chang Yen-sheng to a place in Tsinghai more than 1,000-li away to drive back a herd of yaks. The plateau in April was still coated with snow. In the day time, the two of them pressed on in the face of a gale, and at night, they pitched their small tent by the side of rush marshes. After more than half a month of forced marches, they arrived at their rendezvous point, only to find the herders gone. Once again they pressed courageously on, looking everywhere for them. Along the way, their provision gave out, and they had to hunt antelope and mustang for food. After countless difficulties, they finally located the herders and drove back 500 head of yaks.

However, on the first day they began their drive back to the camp, they suddenly encountered a heavy snow that afternoon. That night, the heavy snow and fresh gale scattered the herd. Trampling through knee-deep snow, they searched for them everywhere. The mountain was high and the trail dangerous, and the snow was deep and full of traps. While searching for the yaks, they fell many times into snow pits and lost consciousness. Still they remained resolute and steadfast, and upon recovering, continued on with their quest. Finally with the help of the pastoral people, they were able to round up the whole of the scattered herd. On the long and difficulty journey back, these two fighters still managed to do some mass work for the people along the way. They made use of every available opportunity to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought to the people, and to provide medical treatment to the poor and lower-middle pastoral people. When they returned at the end of 66 days after having travelled more than 1,200 li to fulfill their assignment, the comrades praised them for being enthusiastic propagandists of Mao Tse-tung's thought, red herdsmen fearing neither hardship nor death, good "menpa" who served the Tibetan compatriots wholeheartedly, and "a red pair" who braved a thousand li gale and snow.

In this big school there is also a group of commanders and fighters nurtured by the thought of Mao Tse-tung who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Tibetan compatriots and rapidly growing up. One of them is Yang-chi, a production team worker belonging to the Lhasa main camp of the PLA, and a woman Party member from the ranks of the serfs. Yang-chi lost her father when she was still a child, and together with her mother, lived an existence worse than that of cattles under the lash of the manoral lords. Having tasted bitter gall one was able to appreciate better the sweetness of honey, having been through a cold and harsh winter who was able to appreciate most the warmth of the sun. Yang-chi, who has survived in the bitter water of the past was able to appreciate most the goodness of the new society and appreciate most the kindness of Chairman Mao.

With deep proletarian feeling, she diligently studies Chairman Mao's works, studying and applying them bit by bit and following them to the letter. In the struggle for the implementation of the "May 7 Directive" in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains, she battled in the valley of the Lhasa river, carried out timely irrigation

on the vegetable fields, and busied herself the whole day long, often battling late into the night. To help her comrades-in-arms, she regularly carried out remembering hardship and counting blessings with them, acted as a pace-setter in the study of Chairman Mao's works, a woman vanguard in implementing the "May 7 Directive" and a "young instructor" in grasping living ideas.

Red banners are flying on the thousand li of the snow-covered line, and ten thousand red blossoms are facing the sun.

On the joyous occasion of the 5th anniversary of the "May 7 Directive" issued by Chairman Mao, the broad masses of commanders and fighters battling on the 4,000-li long Tsinghai-Tibet line are determined to hold still higher the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, to advance courageously on the glorious road of the "May 7 Directive" and continue to win fresh merits in serving the people.

NCNA Correspondent

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LOCAL CCP CONGRESSES

Third Kweichow Provincial Congress of Communist Party of China Held, Third Kweichow Provincial Party Committee Elected

(NCNA-English Tsunyi, May 17, 1971)

With the loving attention of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as the deputy leader, the third kweichow provincial congress of the communist party of china was held from may 7 to 14 in tsunyi, a well-known city in the history of the chinese revolution. holding high the banner of unity for victory of the party's 9th national congress, the provincial congress summed up kweichow's experience in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, discussed and decided on the fighting tasks for the future and elected the third kweichow provincial committee of the communist party of china. the congress was held in an earnest and lively atmosphere and was full of vigour.

In line with chairman mao's teaching "carry out education in ideology and political line" throughout the party, the 812 delegates representing the party members in all fields of work in the province conscientiously studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, his brilliant thinking on party building and the documents of the party's ninth national congress and the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee. in connection with the class struggle in kweichow, they made a deep-going criticism of idealist apriorism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes and the theory of the dying out of class struggle spread by liu shao-chi and other sham-marxist political swindlers. the delegates raised their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism and heightened their consciousness of implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line.

With feelings of respect, the delegates visited the site of the tsunyi meeting and the place in tsunyi where chairman mao lived at that time, went to see the wuchiang ford and the loushan pass where the chinese workers' and peasants' red army led by chairman mao fought heroically during the long march, and learned from chairman mao's great revolutionary practice. they reviewed the history of the struggle between the two lines within the party and received a profound education in political line. they said that the enlarged meeting of the political bureau of the party central committee convened in tsunyi in january 1935 at the most critical moment of the chinese revolution, a meeting of great historic significance, ended the domination in the party central committee of the third "left" opportunist line represented by wang ming and firmly established chairman mao's leadership in the party, thus setting the chinese revolution on a correct course and saving the party, the red army and the revolution. under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the guidance of the marxist-leninist line formulated by him, the perilous situation in the chinese revolution changed and the revolution has since grown from weak to strong and turned defeat into victory, and eventually won the great victory of seizing political power in the whole country. the delegates talked about the great historic contribution of the tsunyi meeting,

reviewed the glorious fighting course in the past decades during which chairman mao had led the chinese people in a heroic fight to defeat strong internal and external enemies, and looked forward to the bright prospects of the motherland. greatly inspired and filled with pride, they said: we owe all we have today to chairman mao -- the new china and the present condition of our party, our army and the people of all our nationalities. with deep feelings the delegates cheered: "long live the victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line exclamation" and "we wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation".

on behalf of the kweichow provincial nucleus group of the communist party of china, comrade tan yi-nung, head of the group, delivered to the congress a work report entitled "under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, unite to win still greater victories".

he said: under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the proletarian headquarters with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary life and with the powerful support of the people's liberation army, the communist party members and revolutionary masses throughout the province have closely followed chairman mao's great strategic plan and won big victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution after vigorous struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, the people of all nationalities in the province have, since the party's ninth congress, made deeper criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, resolutely carried out chairman mao's instructions and proletarian policies, frustrated the attacks and sabotage by a handful of class enemies and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. in the past year and more, in particular, we have in a deep-going way carried out education in ideology and political line throughout the province, heightened the consciousness of the armymen and people in the province of the struggle between the two lines, strengthened the unity between the army and the government, between the army and the people and between the people of all nationalities, and improved the already excellent situation in revolution and production. the province's mass movement for the living study and application of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought is developing vigorously, the struggle-criticism-transformation movement is being constantly deepened, and big achievements have been made in purifying the class ranks and in the movement to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and oppose corruption and theft, speculation, extravagance and waste. the party organizations have become purer, stronger and more vigorous through party consolidation and party building. despite natural disasters such as drought, waterlogging and insect pests, total grain output in 1970 was ten per cent more than that of 1969. the total value of industrial output in 1970 was 65.2 per cent more than that of 1969 and the output of major products such as steel, coal, chemical fertilizer, cotton yarn and cloth increased by fairly big margins. in the first four months of this year, industrial and agricultural production was very promising.

comrade tan yi-nung pointed out: all our achievements are due to the wise leadership of chairman mao; they are a great victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line. historical experience shows that if we want to closely follow the great leader chairman mao and his revolutionary line and carry the socialist revolution and construction to the end, we must make serious efforts in the living study and

application of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. we must act in line with chairman mao's teaching "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism", make serious efforts to read works by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works, thoroughly criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash peddled by liu shao-chi and other sham-marxist political swindlers, criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work in a deep-going way, so as to truly distinguish ideologically and theoretically between materialism and idealism and between the correct line and the erroneous line, strive hard to remould our world outlook, increase our ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism and heighten our consciousness of carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. provided we strengthen our study and in particular, grasp well the study by senior and middle cadres, we will certainly be able to do still better in struggle-criticism-transformation, in carrying out in an all-round way the great strategic principle "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war", and in fulfilling in an all-round way the fighting tasks set forth by the party's ninth national congress and the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee. let us display the revolutionary spirit of "the red army fears not the trials of a distant march" and speed up the construction on kweichow plateau under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, and make contributions to the chinese revolution and the world revolution.

after serious discussions, the delegates unanimously approved comrade lan yi-nung's work report. fortyseven delegates spoke at the congress. in accordance with the provisions of the party constitution and after repeated discussions and full democratic consultation, the congress elected 72 members and 15 alternate members to form the third kweichow provincial committee of the communist party of china. the new provincial party committee is a three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young people. the first plenary session of the provincial committee elected 16 standing committee members, and elected comrade lan yi-nung first secretary, comrade chang jung-sen secretary, and comrades chia ting-san, li li and ho kuang-yu deputy secretaries, of the provincial party committee; this has been approved by the central committee of the communist party of china.

the first plenary session of the new provincial party committee made a decision to criticize revisionism, rectify the style of work and deepen the education in ideology and political line. the new provincial party committee called on the party members and revolutionary people in the province to hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and unite to win still greater victories under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader.

Second Sinkiang Regional Congress of Chinese Communist Party Held, New Regional Party Committee Elected

(NCNA-English Urumchi, May 17, 1971)

the second sinkiang uighur autonomous regional congress of the communist party of china was held in urumchi from may 7 to 11 with the loving attention of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader and under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the party's ninth national congress. with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as its guiding principle, the regional congress summed up sinkiang's experience in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line in the great proletarian cultural revolution, discussed and decided on the future fighting tasks and elected the second sinkiang uighur autonomous regional committee of the communist party of china.

at the opening ceremony, comrade saifudin conveyed the kind attention and encouragement expressed by the great leader chairman mao to the people of various nationalities in sinkiang while receiving leading comrades from the region lung shu-chin and saifudin on the tienanmen rostrum on the evening of may day. exceedingly moved, the 725 delegates representing the party members on various fronts of work in the region warmly cheered: "yahsia (long live) chairman mao exclamation" and "we wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation"

with profound proletarian feelings, the delegates heartily talked about the loving attention given by the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee to the people of various nationalities in sinkiang. before liberation the region was a hell on earth under the ruthless oppression and exploitation by the kuomintang reactionaries, herd-owners and landlords. in those years when the sky was overcast it is chairman mao and the party central committee who sent comrades chen tan-chiu and mao tse-min to sinkiang to lead the people of various nationalities of the region in revolutionary struggles. it is chairman mao who issued the great call in 1949 ordering the people's liberation army to march into sinkiang and help the sinkiang people overthrow the reactionary kuomintang rule and win emancipation. it is chairman mao who instructed p.l.a. men to settle down in sinkiang, taking part in production and construction, reclaiming wasteland and guarding the frontier, and as a result vast tracts of barren land have been turned into fertile farms. it is chairman mao who pointed out the orientation for the sinkiang people and inspired them to press ahead courageously along the great socialist road in the period of land reform and agricultural co-operation. and at every crucial moment during the great proletarian cultural revolution it is again the great leader chairman mao who issued a series of wise instructions guiding the armymen and people in sinkiang from victory to victory in a united struggle to smash the criminal plots of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his local agents for a restoration of capitalism. recalling the years of struggle, the delegates keenly felt that all the victories in sinkiang are attributed to the wise leadership of chairman mao, and are victories for chairman mao's revolutionary line. they said: "without the sunshine, rainfall and dew how can red flowers bloom in snow-capped mountains? without chairman mao's revolutionary line how can we sinkiang people

have the happiness of today? we will always advance victoriously along chairman mao's revolutionary line exclamation"

following chairman mao's teachings "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism" and "carry out education in ideology and political line", the delegates seriously studied the relevant works by marx and lenin and chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat; studied the documents of the party's ninth national congress and the communique of the second plenary session of the party's ninth central committee; and criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and his agents in sinkiang and the idealist apriorism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes and the theory of the dying out of class struggle peddled by wang ming, liu shao-chi and other swindlers. this raised the ability of the delegates to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism and their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line.

on behalf of the party nucleus group of the revolutionary committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, comrade tung shu-chin, leader of the group, delivered at the congress a work report entitled "hold high the banner of unity for victory of the ninth party congress and advance valiantly along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line".

comrade tung shu-chin said: the revolutionary situation in sinkiang has become better and better since the inauguration of the regional revolutionary committee, and especially since the ninth party congress. the people's liberation army units stationed in sinkiang and the p.l.a. fighters engaged in land reclamation have made big achievements in supporting industry, agriculture and the masses of the left, exercising military control and giving political and military training. the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought has developed in depth. big victories have been won in purifying the class ranks and in the movement to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and oppose corruption and theft, speculation, extravagance and waste. the party organizations have become purer, stronger and more vigorous following party consolidation and party building. the revolution has led production forward. in the five years since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the total value of sinkiang's industrial output has increased 32.5 per cent over that of the preceding five years, grain output has increased 32 per cent and cotton 69.9 per cent. fairly big progress has been made in livestock breeding to provide the state with large numbers of fine breeds of foundation animals and animal products.

he said: in order to improve the already excellent situation in revolution and production, continue to fulfil the fighting tasks set forth by the ninth party congress and the second plenary session of the party's ninth central committee and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must continue to deepen the mass movement for the living study and application of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, launch revolutionary mass criticism in a deep-going way and conscientiously fulfil the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation. it is necessary to further strengthen party building ideologically and organizationally, do still better in carrying out the party's various policies including the policy on nationalities and work hard to train still more revolutionary cadres from among

the people of various nationalities. party organizations at all levels must strengthen the party's overall planning and unified leadership over economic work. under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", we must make big efforts to develop agriculture and livestock breeding, strengthen industrial construction with iron and steel as the key link and accelerate the development of local industry according to local conditions. we must continue to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and contribute to the chinese revolution and world revolution.

comrade tung shu-chin stressed: all party members and cadres at all levels in the region, the leading cadres in particular, must persistently study works by marx and lenin and conscientiously and painstakingly study chairman mao's works, criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work in a deep-going way, so as to be really able to distinguish ideologically and theoretically between materialism and idealism and between the correct line and the erroneous line, further raise their consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

comrade tung shu-chin said: a great, solid revolutionary unity has been forged among the people of all nationalities in the autonomous region, between the army and the government and between the army and the people on the basis of principle of mao tsetung thought. in response to chairman mao's great call "unite to win still greater victories", we must continue to strengthen this revolutionary unity and mobilize all positive factors in order to win still greater successes in both revolution and construction.

comrade tung shu-chin stated: sinkiang on the western frontier of our country is an outpost in the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist struggle. social-imperialism has carried out subversive activities and armed provocations in sinkiang on many occasions. in line with chairman mao's great teaching "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland", we must foster the concept of being prepared at all times without slackening our vigilance, carry forward the glorious tradition of supporting the army and cherishing the people, strengthen political work in building the border defence, put militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily and make all-round preparations against wars of aggression.

twentyeight delegates spoke at the congress. after animated discussions, the delegates unanimously approved comrade tung shu-chin's work report. in accordance with the provisions of the party constitution and through repeated discussions and consultation, the congress gave full scope to democracy and elected 67 members and 23 alternate members to form the second sinkiang uighur autonomous regional committee of the communist party of china. the committee is a three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young people. the first plenary session of the new regional party committee elected 17 standing committee members, and elected comrade tung shu-chin first secretary, comrade saifudin second secretary, and comrades tsao ssu-ming, sung chin-ho and liu hsing secretaries, of the regional party committee;

this has been approved by the central committee of the communist party of china. the session made a decision to strengthen study.

speaking at the congress on behalf of the new regional party committee, comrade saifudin called on all delegates and all members of the new regional party committee to rally still more closely round the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, hold high the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and win new victories in both revolution and production to greet the 50th anniversary of the birth of the communist party of china and the convocation of the fourth national people's congress.

"MAY 7" DIRECTIVE

Chinese People's Liberation Army Exhibition on "Long Live the Brilliant May 7 Directive"

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1971)

the chinese people's liberation army exhibition on "long live the brilliant may 7 directive" opened here on may 7. the exhibition deals with the importance of our great leader chairman mao's may 7, 1966 directive and expresses the firm determination of the commanders and fighters to continue to advance vigorously along that brilliant road and run the p.l.a., great school of mao tsetung thought, still better. this is shown by many exhibits, which relate how p.l.a. units have won great victories in implementing the directive.

the exhibition was arranged for the celebration of the fifth anniversary of chairman mao's directive. groups after groups of commanders and fighters of p.l.a. units stationed in peking have already visited the exhibition in the military museum of the chinese people's revolution.

chairman mao's may 7 directive is on display in the entrance hall. it is an important component part of chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. it indicates an important way to carry out the party's basic line in the whole historical period of socialism and constitutes a grand programme for building the army and the country and transforming the society under the dictatorship of the proletariat. displays in the hall show how the commanders and fighters conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, propagated and organized and armed the people, carried out production campaigns and steeled themselves during the period of revolutionary war. this shows that the may 7 directive is a consistent concept of chairman mao's and the summing-up of the experience in army building over the past decades. it sets a still higher demand for revolutionization of the army.

the more than 20 sections contain exhibits showing how well the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought is going throughout the army. they illustrate the activities of many advanced units in the three

great revolutionary movements as a result of their careful study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

the commanders and fighters of the army have been guided by the may 7 directive in the past five years. they carry forward the p.l.a.'s glorious tradition of being a fighting force, a working force as well as a production force. they have carried out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." all units of the army concurrently engage in study, agriculture, industry and mass work. there are farms and factories throughout the army.

many photos and articles illustrate how the commanders and fighters have conscientiously implemented the may 7 directive to fight the elements in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. mass work by the people's liberation army has developed greatly in the past five years. many exhibits show how the p.l.a. conducts the "three supports and two militaries" (i.e., support industry, agriculture and the broad masses of the left, exercise military control, and give political and military training). exhibits show mao tsetung thought propaganda teams and medical teams who went to factories and the countryside to propagate mao tsetung thought and serve the masses whole-heartedly, reflecting the relation between armymen and civilians of all nationalities as one of fish and water. these exhibits demonstrate that great numbers of staunch proletarian fighters with a high consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines can hold pens and rifles. they have matured in carrying out the may 7 directive. the army has increased its revolutionization and raised its militancy. the work of preparedness against war has been carried out ideologically, organizationally and materially.

the commanders and fighters of the peking units who have visited the exhibition said that the exhibition gave them great education and encouragement. they are determined to hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and march forward in big strides on the road of chairman mao's may 7 directive and strive to win new and still greater victories.

MODEL SCHOOL TEACHER

Primary Teacher Serves Proletarian Education

(NCNA-English Changsha, May 17, 1971)

the poor and lower-middle peasants praise yang chien-chi, primary school teacher and activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, who has courageously defended chairman mao's revolutionary line and done a good job in bringing up the younger revolutionary generation. he studies chairman mao's works hard and conscientiously remoulds his world outlook.

yang chien-chi graduated from the hunan first normal school and was assigned to a primary school in chuchou county of hunan province, central china, in july of 1964 when the great leader chairman mao issued the instruction: "in order to guarantee that our party and country do not change their colour, we must not only have a correct line and correct policies but must train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution."

yang chien-chi was very happy to see many sons and daughters of poor and lower-middle peasants apply for admittance into the school. but the class struggle in this school was very acute and complex. a "veteran teacher" came and, pointing at the register, complained that this child "has passed school age and is very dull" and that child "is simply a block-head". he mentioned that eleven children of poor peasant origin should not be admitted.

yang chien-chi rose and objected: "our socialist schools should be open to the children of the workers and peasants. why shouldn't we accept them?" but his correct opinion was rejected by the director of the commune in charge of education.

yang chien-chi is from a poor peasant family which suffered a great deal in the old society. as a two-year-old yang chien-chi was taken everywhere by his mother who went begging. his four brothers and sisters died of starvation and cold. no child of a poor family had the chance to go to school at that time. the great leader chairman mao saved his family and countless others from the abyss of suffering. he became an honoured people's teacher reared by the party. yang chien-chi was determined to defend proletarian education and struggle for the enrollment of the children.

he made investigations among the families of the poor and lower-middle peasants in all the brigade's 12 teams. the commune members of one team said with anger: "the school right at our door is closed to our children. this shows that the school authorities are not of one heart with us exclamation" the commune members of another team said: "that 'veteran teacher' kicked out a poor peasant boy whom he called 'dull'".

yang chien-chi conscientiously studied chairman mao's teaching in the article "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art": "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle". with this as guidance, he made up his mind to enroll the eleven children.

yang chien-chi told the party branch of the brigade his view and he was supported by the party branch as well as the poor and lower-middle peasants. he and other teachers and students, broke through the obstacles set by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and succeeded in enrolling the children.

not long afterwards the socialist education movement started in the school. the director of the commune in charge of education was criticized. the "veteran teacher", who had always discriminated against children of the poor and lower-middle peasants was excluded from the teachers' ranks since he was a hidden landlord.

when the great proletarian cultural revolution began, yang chien-chi was imbued with feelings of infinite loyalty to chairman mao's revolutionary line. he fiercely attacked the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

in the fierce struggle between the two classes and the two lines, yang chien-chi made rapid political progress and was admitted into the great chinese communist party. conscious of his weightier revolutionary responsibility, he was determined to study chairman mao's works even harder.

chairman mao teaches: "this change in world outlook is something fundamental." yang chien-chi understands that one's world outlook determines what line one follows. one must remould one's world outlook in the light of mao tsetung thought in order to conscientiously carry out and defend chairman mao's revolutionary line.

ever since joining the party he has persisted in studying chairman mao's works and writing up study notes no matter how busy he is.

he modestly accepts re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants and regularly takes part in collective productive labour. the peasants said: "a teacher in the classroom, comrade yang is a commune member when he works in the fields."

he called on an elderly woman five times over the past two years when he later taught in the nanyangchiao primary school and asked this former poor peasant to tell him of her misery in old society.

the class education helped raise his consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and helped him cement proletarian feelings with the peasant masses. he made this pledge: "i'm determined to be a person who is willing to sacrifice his life for the sake of revolution." he has joined others four times in the past few years in putting out fires and each time he was in the van. he stood with the poor and lower-middle peasants in dangerous places in three struggles against floods. regardless of his safety, he saved two drowning pupils april last year. the poor and lower-middle peasants commended his action.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the great leader chairman mao issued the instruction "in the countryside, schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants -- the most reliable ally of the working class." following chairman mao's great strategic plan, yang chien-chi welcomed management of the school by poor and lower-middle peasants. he struggled still more consciously to defend chairman mao's revolutionary line in education and made great efforts to educate the students with mao tsetung thought.

during the first term of last year, yang chien-chi found some students had the erroneous idea that since the cultural revolution had won great victory, peace will reign everywhere. our great leader chairman mao teaches: "never forget class struggle." yang chien-chi recalled the class struggles that were going on around him. he alerted the students to this question. under the leadership of the brigade party branch, they exposed a landlord who spread feudal ideas and superstitions through story telling to corrupt the young people. they sharply criticized the landlord and raised their consciousness of class struggle. they said: "the class enemy is whetting his knife. the victory of the revolution does not mean that 'peace will reign everywhere'."

yang chien-chi closely combines teaching with the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment to step up the students' ideological revolutionization. he asked a former farm hand, now a communist party member, to tell the students about his past suffering. in making a contrast between his life in those days and now, the old peasant stressed the importance

of the proletariat wielding political power. the students pledged to remember the past misery of the proletariat and to be successors to the revolution.

yang chien-chi asked fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, veteran peasants and workers to come to the school to educate the pupils.

he not only sets high political and educational demands on the pupils but concerns himself with their daily life. on icy cold mornings, he fetches the younger pupils to the school; when the area was flooded, he wades across streams carrying pupils. he often visits pupils' homes. the poor and lower-middle peasants say: "our teacher pays attention to every pupil and tries his best to train them to be successors to the revolution."

RE-EDUCATION OF EDUCATED YOUTHS

Educated Young Man Works with Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants to Improve Mountainous Area North of Great Wall

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, May 17, 1971)

shih chun-shan, an educated young man and communist party member has won warm welcome from the local poor and lower-middle peasants in a poor mountainous area north of the great wall in hopei province for his modesty in receiving their re-education and his efforts to help transform the area in the past eight years.

he went to the mahukou production brigade, his home village, after attending the inner-mongolian geology school and settled down there in the autumn of 1962 in response to the call of the party. he paid great attention to accepting re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants. once when he was collecting nightsoil from a pit along with other commune members, he was anxious not to let his clothes smeared. but a poor peasant commune member was lifting pail after pail of manure with his hands. shih chun-shan was moved by the peasant's selfless attitude toward his work. he reminded himself of chairman mao's teaching: "i came to feel that compared with the workers and peasants the unremoulded intellectuals were not clean and that, in the last analysis, the workers and peasants were the cleanest people and, even though their hands were soiled and their feet smeared with cow-dung, they were really cleaner than the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois intellectuals." thinking it over, shih chun-shan realized that it was not the manure that was dirty but his bourgeois ideas. he at once grabbed a pail to lift nightsoil as the commune member did. from then on shih chun-shan learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants, set high demands on himself and put real effort into remoulding his world outlook. another time he was again getting nightsoil out of the pit and this time he was the first to jump into the pit. the peasants were happy to see his progress and said: "chun-shan is a good lad indeed exclamation"

the mahukou production brigade is in a valley that had a thin layer of soil and serious erosion. before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the per-hectare yield of the brigade was only around 750 kg. the local peasants had a strong desire to end the backwardness. this determination inspired shih chun-shan who repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teaching: "poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution. on a blank sheet of paper free from any mark, the freshest and most beautiful characters can be written, the freshest and most beautiful pictures can be painted." he made up his mind to work with the poor and lower-middle peasants to improve the area.

the brigade organized a team to transform the area in 1965 and shih chun-shan was elected team leader. he led a group of more than 20 young people to a barren gully, bringing chairman mao's works with them. they acted on chairman mao's great teaching "to investigate a problem is, indeed, to solve it". they made an intensive investigation of the terrain. sand and water are in motion on windy and rainy days, so they concentrated their investigation in such weather. whenever there were strong winds, heavy rain or mountain torrents, they inspected every hill and gully to determine the movement of sand and water and devised methods to deal with them. bit by bit the causes of erosion in the area became clear and the team was able to work out a plan for transforming mahukou.

shih chun-shan set an example by his own conduct in taking the most difficult jobs. heavy snow fell one winter. shih chun-shan and the other young people went to plant pine trees on the mountain in the piercing cold. though their hands became numb, they went on working. shih chun-shan caught a bad cold. the comrades urged him to rest but he refused. they planted more than 60 hectares to trees in one month.

then he led the team members in building checkdams in a valley to reclaim the land in the gully and on the slopes. it was very cold and conditions were hard. shih chun-shan and the team members repeatedly studied chairman mao's three constantly read articles and strengthened their determination to overcome difficulties. they vied with one another to be first in doing hard tasks.

the team and the poor and lower-middle peasants have achieved good results by working hard several years in a row. they transformed five gullies, four hills and thirteen slopes and built a number of checkdams, erosion-checking pits and reservoirs. they created nearly one hundred hectares of terraced fields and planted many trees. all this has changed the natural conditions in the mahukou production brigade. as a result, the output of grain kept rising. the brigade sold 45 tons of surplus grain to the state for the first time in 1966. the 1970 total output of grain was three times that before he great proletarian cultural revolution.

now shih chun-shan is the brigade's party branch secretary and revolutionary committee chairman. firmly keeping in mind chairman mao's great teaching "we communists seek not official posts, but revolution", he more conscientiously applies chairman mao's teachings on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and leads the poor and lower-middle peasants in the movement to learn from tachai.

EXPORT FAIR

China's 1971 Spring Export Commodities Fair Closes

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 15, 1971)

china's 1971 spring export commodities fair successfully closed here today.

the one-month fair received more than 16,000 visitors from more than 90 countries and regions on the five continents -- trade personages and foreign friends who came to visit the fair -- and overseas chinese and compatriots from hongkong and macao. they included political, economic and trade delegations and government officials from the following countries and regions: albania, viet nam, korea, laos, nepal, zambia, tanzania, guinea, equatorial guinea, the sudan, the people's republic of the congo, cuba, romania, hungary, sweden, burma, the philippines and malaysia. they also included a large number of personages from foreign journalist and sports circles and friendly organizations, and diplomatic envoys and embassy officials in china.

many foreign friends who had come to the fair either for a visit or for transactions told the fair's staff workers about their impressions or wrote in the visitors' books. they spoke highly of china's persistent adherence to the policy of establishing friendly relations with countries having different social systems on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and to the policy of developing friendly intercourse with the people of other lands. foreign friends learned more about the rapid development of china's national economy through visits and business discussions. a friend from chile said: "the fair has given me an opportunity to acquaint myself well with the economic development of the people's republic of china." "i've witnessed the very significant fruits of the chinese revolution and the spirit of hard work shown by the 700 million chinese people, who have, within a very short period of time, manisfested their wisdom and talent," he added.

trade personages from countries that have no diplomatic relations with china as yet showed their friendly sentiments for the chinese people and expressed their strong desire for developing friendly trade contacts with china. in the wake of the hightide of the japanese people's struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, more and more japanese friends are engaging in friendly japan-china trade. over 1,400 representatives of friendly japanese firms attended this fair. many of them reviewed the development of friendly japan-china trade and said that they would do their utmost to further strengthen the unity of the forces for japan-china friendship, resolutely oppose the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and strive to restore diplomatic relations between japan and china at an early date and develop trade between the two countries.

this fair took place at a time when the grave monetary crisis hit the capitalist world. in sharp contrast to the precarious position of the u.s. dollar, the stability and reliability of china's renminbi has been generally acknowledged by foreign businessmen. this fair recorded a further increase in the number of customers who fix prices and settle accounts in rmb.

the fair gave a grand reception here this evening to mark its closing. more than three thousand persons, including hosts and guests, attended the reception.

in his speech at the reception, chen yu, director of the fair and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, said: during the fair our various foreign trade corporations implemented our foreign trade policy of equality and mutual benefit and mutual supply to each other's needs and signed a large number of contracts for exports and imports with friends from business circles in various parts of the world. this has promoted our friendly trade relations with other parts of the world. visitors to the fair have deepened their knowledge of china and enhanced friendship between us through visits to factories, rural people's communes and schools during the fair.

chen yu pointed out: the world-wide revolutionary upsurge against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs is forging ahead. the flames of the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries are raging. days are getting tougher and tougher for u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

he said: following the great leader chairman mao's teachings and adhering to proletarian internationalism, the 700 million chinese people are determined to strengthen their militant unity with the workers of the world, the oppressed people and the oppressed nations, strengthen their friendship and unity with the people of the world and make due contributions to the struggle of defeating the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs.

on behalf of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, liu hsi-wen, assistant minister of foreign trade, proposed toasts to the guests. responsible members concerned of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee attended the reception. diplomatic envoys and embassy officials of some countries who were in kwangchow were also present.

the reception was followed by a theatrical performance.

COTTON PRODUCTION

China's Major Cotton Producers Fulfill Growing Plans

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1971)

china's major cotton producers fulfilled their 1971's growing plan on time. compared with last year, chekiang and kiangsu provinces in east china, hupeh and honan provinces in central china, shensi province in northwest china and the shanghai outskirts began preparations for sowing earlier and got better results in seeding. the seedlings are now growing well.

china had a good cotton harvest last year. implementing the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels conscientiously summed up positive local experience.

south of the weiho river in shensi province, the cadres mobilized the masses ideologically. production plans were drawn up carefully. fertilizer was collected and the farm implements and tools were put in good order. a dry spell set in after planting in shanghai outskirts, the commune members and cadres worked hard to fight the drought by irrigating the fields and succeeded in making the seeds germinate earlier.

the leading cadres of many communes and production brigades went among the masses to investigate and sum up advanced experience and spread it.

the commune members take the tachai production brigade as their example. they study and apply chairman mao's works in a living way and work to increase cotton production by self-reliance and hard struggle. cotton fields in honan and shensi provinces were deep ploughed and leveled. more fertilizer was applied according to plan.

the cadres and commune members are making greater efforts to work scientifically according to the eight-point charter for agriculture (footnote). the fields were prepared better this year than last in chekiang province where cotton output had surpassed the targets set in the national programme for agricultural development. prevention of pests and plant diseases started earlier and more fertilizer was collected. they concentrated on seed selection and treatment. poor and lower-middle peasants, agro-technicians and cadres in the counties, communes and production brigades in hupeh province have set up the three-in-one scientific and technical groups. they are making mass scientific experiments. many production brigades in honan province have set up field management teams. many cotton-technicians have been trained. some peasants have been organized to observe and report the presence of pests.

footnote: soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water control, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, improvement of farm implements and field management.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Guinea and Mali on Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1971)

a military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china led by chang ta-chih, member of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and commander of the artillery of the chinese people's liberation army, left peking by air today for a friendly visit to guinea and mali on the invitation of the government of the republic of guinea and the government of the republic of mali.

members of the delegation are: chin yu-feng, chao chun-cheng, li kai, wang fu-lin, hsia feng and chao yung-nien; another member of the delegation to visit mali is chang yao-hua (already in bamako), military attache of the chinese embassy in mali.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were: peng shao-hui, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese p.l.a., acting foreign minister chi peng-fei and leading members of the departments concerned tien wei-hsin, chen pang, chen mu-hua, lan wen-chao, pan yen, liang pu, ho ying, li pin-ying, wang yueh-hsi and shang hsueh-tsu.

guinean ambassador to china mamadou diop and malian ambassador to china assane guindo were present.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. to Britain Fetes English Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English London, May 15, 1971)

pei chien-chang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese charge d'affaires office in britain, gave a banquet on the evening of may 12 in honour of the english table tennis delegation which returned here recently after a visit to china.

attending the banquet were h. roy evans, president of the international table tennis federation; a.k. vint, honorary secretary general of the i.t.t.f. and president of the english table tennis association; charles murton wyles, chairman of the english table tennis association; derek tremayne, general secretary of the english table tennis association; and all members of the english table tennis delegation headed by charles wyles.

at the banquet, pei chien-chang congratulated the english table tennis delegation on its achievements scored at the 31st world table tennis championships and its successful

visit to china. he also expressed thanks to the international table tennis federation for its justice-upholding stand against the scheme of creating "two chinas".

in their speeches, roy evans and charles wyles said that they were happy for their visit to china. they spoke highly of the friendship between the peoples and the table tennis players of britain and china, and expressed their willingness to make further efforts to promote the friendship.

during the banquet, members of the english table tennis delegation gaily talked about their impressions on their visit to china and praised the chinese people for their achievements in various aspects. the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Five Japanese Friends Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1971)

japanese philosopher kazuto matsumura and his wife, historian kiyoshi inoue, economist yoshio kobayashi and historian keiichi fujita arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

they were welcomed at the airport by leading members of the departments concerned including tsui hsing, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, hao meng-pi, hsing jen-hsien, chang chien and hsia nai.

CHINA AND KUWAIT AND CAMEROON

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Chinese Embassies in Kuwait and Cameroon Leave Peking for Posts

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1971)

yuan shih-chien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in kuwait, and yang yi-huai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the federal republic of cameroon, left here by air today for posts.

CHINA AND LAOS

Heroes and Model Workers Delegation of Laotian Patriotic Front Concludes Visit to Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 16, 1971)

the heroes and model workers delegation of the laotian patriotic front led by ohsakhan, left here by special plane this morning for changsha after its friendly visit to shanghai.

the delegation arrived in shanghai by special plane on the afternoon of may 11 from peking. the laotian comrades-in-arms were given a warm welcome at the airport by chou chun-lin, secretary of the shanghai municipal committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and commander of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army; leading members of the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai hu shou-fu, chen teh-hsueh and wei chung-chin; chang chen-ya, leading member of the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; representatives of p.l.a. combat heroes and militia, as well as more than 1,000 revolutionary people.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet on the evening of may 11 to warmly welcome the laotian comrades-in-arms. comrade chou chun-lin and delegation leader ohsakhan spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere. they expressed the wish that the profound friendship and militant unity forged by the people of china and laos in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys would continue to develop.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee held a meeting on the afternoon of may 13 at which the laotian comrades-in-arms were invited to make a report. they gave a vivid account of the exploits of the laotian armymen and people in their heoric resistance against the u.s. aggressors. the chinese armymen and people who attended the meeting pledged to learn from the laotian patriotic armymen and people their revolutionary heroism and lofty spirit of internationalism. the chinese and laotian comrades-in-arms exchanged banners at the meeting.

during its stay in shanghai, the heroes and model workers delegation of the laotian patriotic front visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition and factories including the shanghai heavy machinery plant and a unit of the east china sea fleet. they also saw a shooting exhibition by shanghai militiamen and attended a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" and saw an acrobatic show. the laotian comrades-in-arms were given a warm welcome wherever they went.

present at the airport to give the laotian comrades-in-arms a warm send-off today were chou chun-lin, hu shou-fu, chen teh-hsueh, wei chung-chin and chang chen-ya as well as more than 1,000 revolutionary people. when delegation leader ohsakhan and the other laotian comrades-in-arms arrived at the airport, the crowd beat drums and gongs and waved colourful scarfs and bouquets to express the chinese people's profound militant friendship for the laotian patriotic armymen and people fighting at the forefront of the anti-u.s. struggle. before they embarked, delegation leader ohsakhan and the other

Laotian comrades-in-arms repeatedly waved to the people in acknowledgement.

Wu Hsiao-ta, leading member of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and Shen Chih-hung, representative of combat heroes of the Chinese People's Liberation Army who are accompanying the Laotian comrades-in-arms on the visit, left here for Changsha this morning by the same plane.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Trade Mission Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1971)

Tengku Razaleigh bin Tengku Hamzah, leader of the Malaysian trade mission, Abdul Rahman bin Hamidon, deputy leader, and some members of the mission left here for home by air this morning after concluding their friendly visit to China.

During the mission's stay in Peking, Li Chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade of the People's Republic of China, met and feted all the Malaysian guests and had a friendly conversation with them. The China Council for the Promotion of International Trade held talks with the mission. Both sides expressed the desire to develop trade relations in the spirit of equality, mutual respect, reciprocity and mutual benefit and contribute to strengthening the friendship between the people of the two countries. The Malaysian trade mission invited the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade to send a delegation to visit Malaysia and the latter gladly accepted the invitation.

The mission held trade discussions with related Chinese national import and export corporations. The Malaysian guests went sightseeing to sites of historical interest in Peking.

Seeing the mission off at the airport today were leading members of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and other departments concerned including Wang Wen-lin, Chang Kuang-tou, Tsai Hsin-teh, Chuang Pu-sheng, Chen Wen-ying, Hsu Chun-yang, Tu Hsi-kun, Shih Yun-ching and Chao Ai-chin. Yu Yang, deputy secretary-general of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade is accompanying the mission to Kwangchow.

Some members of the mission are continuing their visit to Peking and Shanghai before returning home.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Peking Workers Rally Welcomes Delegation of General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1971)

over 1,000 workers in the chinese capital held a grand rally today to warmly welcome the delegation of the general federation of trade unions of korea led by comrade kim myong son, vice-chairman of the central committee of the federation.

comrade kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, and embassy members attended.

comrade yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, attended the rally.

the rally was held in the cultural palace of the nationalities. on the rostrum were huge portraits of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of the people's republic of china and the democratic people's republic of korea.

when delegation leader kim myong son, members of the delegation pak gon chan, kim su ik, kang chung sil and liu yong mun, and charge d'affaires a.i. kim jai suk and other korean comrades entered the hall in the company of comrades yao wen-yuan, chi teng-kuei and others, the whole gathering of workers happily burst into a prolonged applause to express warm welcome to their korean comrades-in-arms. they expressed their firm support to the heroic korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the peaceful unification of the fatherland and voiced the determination of the chinese working class and the rest of the chinese people who, together with the people of korea, japan, the three indochinese countries and the rest of asia, will firmly oppose the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

the rally was presided over by comrade wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee. comrade liu hsi-chang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, and delegation leader kim myong son delivered speeches filled with warm feelings at the rally.

comrade liu hsi-chang said: "the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the working class and people of china and korea are cultivated by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and founded on the principled basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. they are reliable guarantee for defeating u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism and all reaction. in future, no matter what difficulty and storms we will meet on our road of advance, we will adhere to our great leader chairman mao's teaching and always unite, fight and win victory together with the korean working class and people."

delegation leader kim myong son said: "no force whatever can disrupt the militant friendship and solidarity sealed in blood between the working class and people of korea and china in the struggle against their common enemies under the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and the banner of opposing imperialism and u.s. imperialism. the working class and people of korea will, as always, do their utmost to strengthen their friendship and solidarity with the fraternal working class and people of china and together with them fight shoulder to shoulder against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism through to the end."

the rally burst into warm applause when the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms exchanged banners after the speeches by comrade liu hsi-chang and comrade kim myong son. the banner presented by the rally to the delegation of the general federation of trade unions of korea was inscribed: "the great friendship and militant unity between the working class of china and korea is evergreen exclamation" the banner presented by the central committee of the general federation of trade unions of korea was inscribed: "long live the militant friendship and unity sealed in blood between the working class of china and korea exclamation"

during the rally, people shouted the slogans: "learn from the korean working class exclamation" "salute to the korean working class exclamation" "firmly support the heroic korean people in their just struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggression and for the peaceful unification of their fatherland exclamation" "firmly support the asian, african and latin american people's struggle for national liberation exclamation" "long live premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people exclamation" and "long live chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation"

the rally ended amidst the strains of the magnificent "internationale".

after the rally, the korean colour documentary film "envoy of the chinese people" was shown. it records premier chou en-lai's visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

attending the rally were also: comrade ni chih-fu, member of the c.p.c. central committee; comrade chang shih-chung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee; and leading members of the departments concerned jen yun-chung, wang kuo-chuan, chang hsiang-shan, tsao ke-chiang, wang hsiao-yi, mao pao-chung and tien shu-chien; and workers' representative li hsi-fu.

Comrade Liu Hsi-chang's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1971)

following is the full text of comrade liu hsi-chang's speech at peking workers rally in welcome of the delegation of the general federation of trade unions of korea:

respected comrade kim myong son, leader of the delegation, respected comrade kim jai suk, the charge d'affaires a.i., comrades:

with joyous feelings, we the working class and people of the chinese capital have warmly celebrated the may first international labour day, the festival of unity for struggle of the world proletariat, together with the delegation of the general federation of trade unions of korea led by comrade kim myong son. today we are extremely delighted to hold this rally to warmly welcome the delegation of the general federation of trade unions of korea visiting our country. on behalf of the working class and people of the capital, i first of all extend a warm welcome and pay high respect to the fraternal korean comrades-in-arms attending the rally.

the friendly visit to our country by the delegation of the general federation of trade unions of korea led by comrade kim myong son has brought us the revolutionary feelings of the fraternal korean working class and people and provided us with a very good opportunity to learn from the korean comrades-in-arms. the korean comrades-in-arms have made extensive contacts with the workers and people in the chinese capital and other parts of the country and exchanged experience in revolution and construction. they have thus made new contributions to strengthening the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the working class and people of the two countries. we express our hearty gratitude for this.

the korean working class is staunch and heroic. the korean working class and people, under the leadership of comrade kim il sung, carried out protracted and arduous armed struggle of resistance against the japanese aggressors for the independence and liberation of their fatherland. when u.s. imperialism brazenly unleashed the barbarous war of aggression, the korean working class and people resolutely responded to the solemn call of their great leader comrade kim il sung: "every effort for victory in the war exclamation" displaying the superb spirit of revolutionary heroism, they fought shoulder to shoulder in the forefront as well as in the rear areas. with one heart and one mind, they fought hard and bloody battles and won great victory in the fatherland liberation war and made great contributions to the anti-imperialist struggles of the people of the world.

under the wise leadership of the korean workers' party headed by comrade kim il sung, the korean working class and people, who have stood severe tests, have overcome many difficulties, rapidly healed the wounds of war and rebuilt their homeland on the ruins of war by relying on their own efforts and working hard. upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat, the korean working class and people, "with weapons in one hand, sickle and hammer in the other", have waged a tit-for-tat struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs and constantly smashed their armed

provocations and plots of aggression. high in spirits and firm in determination, they unfolded the chollima movement and the movement of "winged steed work team" and made tremendous achievements in socialist construction. last year they triumphantly fulfilled the gigantic seven-year plan for developing the national economy, and have thus built their country into an invincible socialist state.

in warm response to the fighting call of the historic fifth congress of the korean workers' party and the fighting call issued by premier kim il sung in his new year message of greetings, the industrious and brave working class and people of korea have further strengthened the leading and revolutionary role of the working class and have made tremendous achievements in promoting the revolutionization and proletarianization of the whole society. inspired by comrade kim il sung's on-the-spot instructions when he inspected the huichon area, the korean working class and people are full of confidence and are advancing from victory to victory and have brought about a new high tide in the socialist revolution and construction and are waging a heroic struggle for fulfilling the six-year plan for developing the national economy.

holding aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism, the working class and people of korea give all-out support to the three peoples of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation; together with the people of various asian countries, they firmly oppose the revival of japanese militarism by u.s. and japanese reactionaries; they firmly support the national democratic liberation movements of various peoples in asia, africa and latin america and are playing an important role in the anti-u.s. struggle of the people of the world.

we are elated and insoired by the achievements made by the fraternal korean working class and people under the wise leadership of the korean workers' party headed by comrade kim il sung.and we regard these achievements as our own and sincerely wish them new and still greater victories in future struggles.

comrades,

in his statement of may 20, last year, chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, pointed out: "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today." the people of the three indochinese countries are winning one great victory after another in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the struggle waged by the chinese people together with the people of korea, japan and other asian countries against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism is gaining momentum. many long-bullied nations in asia, africa and latin america have risen up one after another to oppose the power politics of the two super-powers. an unprecedented high tide has emerged in the american people's struggle against nixon's policies of aggression and war. the new upsurge of the world-wide struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys is forging ahead. the world situation is excellent. just as comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people, points out: "today, the people's struggle against the u.s. imperialist policies of aggression and war is an irresistible tide of our time." it will not be long before u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs are buried once and for all by the people of the world.

u.s. imperialism is the chief culprit in splitting korea and obstructing its unification. it is occupying south korea, propping up the pak jung hi puppet clique and imposing a fascist military rule there. burning with ambition, japanese militarism has long thrusted its aggressive claws into south korea and is acting as an accomplice of u.s. imperialism in its aggression against korea, in a vain attempt to realize its fond dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere".

however, there is resistance wherever there is oppression. the people in south korea recently brought to a high tide the struggle against the fascist rule of the u.s.-pak clique and for the unification of the fatherland. the recently held fifth session of the fourth supreme people's assembly of korea resolutely supported the just struggle of the people in south korea, and called on all the patriotic forces in south korea to make concerted efforts in the struggle for the peaceful unification of the fatherland. entrusted by the korean workers' party and the government of the republic, comrade ho dam, the foreign minister of korea, put forward an eight-point programme for driving out the u.s. imperialists and for the peaceful unification of the fatherland. this is the unanimous desire of the 40 million korean people and it has dealt a powerful blow at the criminal scheme of u.s. imperialism and its running dogs in vainly attempting to split korea permanently. the working class and people of china resolutely support the just struggle of the working class and people of korea. we are convinced that the 3,000 li of beautiful land of korea will surely be re-unified and the 40 million people of korea will surely be re-united. victory definitely belongs to the heroic korean people.

comrades exclamation

the working class and people of china will never forget that in the difficult years of the chinese revolution, the korean communists and people led by comrade kim il sung supported the revolutionary struggle of the chinese people and that many fine sons and daughters of korea dedicated their lives to the cause of liberation of the chinese people. following the teaching of their great leader comrade kim il sung, the working class and people of korea are now giving active support to the revolutionary cause of the working class and people of china. this is a great internationalist aid given to us by the working class and the people of korea and is also a tremendous encouragement to us. we express our sincere gratitude for this.

the chinese people's great leader chairman mao teaches: "the chinese and korean comrades should unite like brothers, go through thick and thin together, share weal and woe and fight to the end to defeat the common enemy."

china and korea are close neighbours sharing the same river. the working class and people of our two countries fought shoulder to shoulder in the same trenches in the protracted struggles against our common enemies and have cemented a great militant friendship in blood. in the socialist revolution and construction, the working class and people of our two countries are supporting each other, learning from each other and working in close co-operation. this revolutionary friendship and militant unity between us are cultivated by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and founded on the principled basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. they are reliable guarantee for defeating u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism and all reaction. in future, no matter what difficulty and

storms we will meet on our road of advance, we will adhere to our great leader chairman mao's teaching and always unite, fight and win victory together with the korean working class and people.

in conclusion, let us cheer:

long live the great friendship and militant unity between the working class and people of china and korea exclamation

salute to the heroic korean working class and people exclamation

firmly support the heroic korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for peaceful re-unification of the fatherland exclamation

long live premier kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people exclamation

long live chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation

Comrade Kim Myong Son's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by comrade kim myong son at the peking workers rally in welcome of the delegation of the general federation of trade unions of korea:

respected comrade yao wen-yuan,

respected comrade chi teng-kuei,

respected comrade wu teh,

respected comrade liu hsi-chang,

dear comrades:

i am sincerely grateful that so grand a rally is held today to welcome us.

we, the delegation of the general federation of trade unions of korea, came to visit china on the invitation of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers on the occasion of greeting may 1 international labour day, the festival of the world working class.

i avail myself of this opportunity to convey the warmest militant fraternal greetings of the korean working class and people to the fraternal chinese working class and people.

we, the delegation of the general federation of trade unions, are accorded a warm welcome and cordial reception by the chinese working class and people everywhere we go during our stay in china and the days we have spent here are very useful.

in this period, we have with deep gratitude visited shaoshan, changsha, kwangchow and shanghai, places sacred to the revolution

for they are linked with the name of comrade mao tsetung, the founder of the chinese communist party and the people's republic of china and great leader of the chinese people.

in the meantime, through our visits to factories, enterprises, people's communes and cultural institutions, we have seen with our own eyes the achievements of the chinese working class and people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and their valuable experience.

under the wise leadership of the chinese communist party with comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, as its leader and his close comrade-in-arms comrade lin piao as its deputy leader, the industrious and courageous working class and people of china have greatly displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and, in a short period of time, turned china into a prosperous and powerful socialist country. through the great proletarian cultural revolution in the past few years, particularly, the chinese working class and people have smashed the plot to restore capitalism in china, further strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat, laid a firm socialist economic foundation and created new miracles in production and construction.

in recent years, the chinese working class and people have conducted many fruitful atomic and hydrogen bomb tests and successfully launched two man-made earth satellites. this is another brilliant victory of the chinese people in the struggle to develop science and technology and strengthen their defence capabilities. it has dealt a heavy blow to the u.s. imperialists who are indulged in the plot to provoke new wars, and has encouraged the revolutionary people of the world.

in response to comrade mao tsetung's call "unite to win still greater victories", the fraternal chinese working class and people are today successfully fulfilling the fighting tasks set forth by the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party with greater, faster, better and more economical results and they have brought about a new upsurge in revolution, construction and preparedness against war.

the prosperous development of the people's republic of china and the increase of her strength are a contribution to strengthening the world forces of socialism; they are a tremendous contribution to checking the sinister activities of aggression and war of the imperialists with u.s. imperialism as their ringleader, to the defence of world peace and to encouraging the oppressed peoples in their struggle for national liberation.

the chinese working class and people fight against the policies of aggression and war of the imperialists headed by u.s. imperialism and for the defence of world peace, and actively support the anti-imperialist national liberation struggles waged by the people of the enslaved colonial countries for national liberation and independence.

the korean working class and people are elated at the achievements of the fraternal chinese working class and people in the struggle to promote socialist construction and strengthen national defence, and regard these achievements as their own; they express warm congratulations on this.

the korean working class and people, under the wise leadership of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people, have splendidly put into effect his juche thought and, within a short period of time, transformed our land into a socialist industrial country.

in line with the correct principle set forth by our great leader of the revolution comrade kim il sung, the korean working class and people have strengthened our people's army and armed all our people, turning the whole country into a bastion.

today, all our people can fire a gun and are bearing arms.

today, the korean working class and people, carrying out the programmatic tasks set forth by our great leader of the revolution comrade kim il sung at the fifth congress of the korean workers' party, are bringing about a fresh revolutionary high tide on all fronts of the socialist construction in their effort to successfully fulfill the six-year plan for the development of the national economy.

especially, under the wise leadership of the great leader of our people comrade kim il sung, they have, since the beginning of this year, launched a vigorous "100-day battle" campaign. in the course of this campaign, brilliant victories have been won for this year's struggle which aims at making a breakthrough in the carrying out of the six-year plan.

in addition, the korean working class and people have in the socialist construction strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat and firmly given priority to ideological revolution. all this has given a strong impetus to the revolutionization and proletarianization of the whole society.

the people of south korea look upon the increasingly prosperous and developing northern part of our republic as the lighthouse of their hope. closely rallying round the revolutionary party for reunification, the vanguard of the revolution in south korea, they are vigorously carrying out all forms of struggle, including armed struggle, in their fight against the fascist military rule by u.s. imperialism and its running dogs the pak jung hi puppet clique and to fulfill the task of national liberation and democratic revolution.

comrades exclamation

the growth and strengthening of the might of korea and china has tremendously strengthened the might of socialism. it is a heavy blow to the u.s.-japanese imperialists who are rabidly attempting to unleash a new war.

the u.s. imperialists are frantically trying to check the daily growing revolutionary forces in asia.

instead of drawing a necessary lesson from its debacle in the korean war, u.s. imperialism, which has occupied the southern part of our country and china's sacred territory taiwan for the past 20 years and more, is still directing the spearhead of its aggression towards asia, greatly aggravating tension.

u.s. imperialism is using as its tool for aggression the chiang kai-shek clique, long spurned by the chinese people, and has turned taiwan completely into its colony and its military base for carrying out aggression against china's mainland and asian countries.

u.s. imperialism has long deployed its seventh fleet and other massive aggressive military, naval and air forces in taiwan and the taiwan straits, carrying out incessant and rabid military provocations and aggressive activities against the people's republic of china from the air and the sea. what is more, u.s. imperialism is carrying out its plot to create

"two chinas" and pushing its vicious intrigue of the so-called "taiwan independence movement".

in carrying out aggression against taiwan, u.s. imperialism has recruited japanese militarism to strengthen its forces of aggression against china and asia, while the japanese militarists are desperately trying to take an active part in the u.s. aggression against taiwan in order to invade taiwan once again and extend their talons of aggression into asia.

the japanese militarists who, in the past, first forcibly occupied korea and taiwan and then expanded their aggression throughout asia, are maliciously plotting to use this old tactic.

with fiery indignation, we strongly denounce this intrigue against china carried out by the u.s. imperialists, the most vicious enemy of the people of the world, and the japanese militarists.

comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, teaches: "the government of our republic and korean people resolutely denounce the provocative manoeuvres of the u.s. imperialists who are interfering in the internal affairs of the people's republic of china, infringing upon its territory and sovereignty and increasing tension in the taiwan straits."

the korean working class and people actively support the just struggle of the chinese people for the liberation of their inseparable territory taiwan province.

the u.s. imperialists have turned the southern half of our country into a dark human hell and are making frenzied desperate efforts in a vain attempt to prolong their crumbling fascist colonial rule.

behind the screen of "reducing" u.s. troops, u.s. imperialism has further strengthened its aggressive armed forces and carried out incessant armed provocations against the northern half of our republic.

to carry out its policy of aggression against korea, u.s. imperialism has even recruited revived japanese militarism.

as the u.s. imperialists are stepping up their aggression and making new war provocations in korea today, there exists the danger of war breaking out again at any moment.

the forcible occupation of south korea by u.s. imperialism and its aggression and war provocations are the fundamental cause for the tension and the danger of a new war in korea and the main obstacle to the peaceful unification of korea.

comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, teaches: "for the accomplishment of the cause of national unification, it is essential to chase out the u.s. imperialist aggressors, the main obstacle to the unification of our fatherland, from south korea and liquidate their colonial rule, overthrow the present military fascist dictatorship and win the victory of the revolution." to achieve independent peaceful unification of the fatherland, our party and the government of our republic have consistently put forward the most rational programme and made all efforts for this. the fifth session of the fourth supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea held a short time ago reiterated that the programme was still effective and also set forth the eight-point national salvation programme.

yet, the u.s. imperialists and the pak jung hi puppet clique have time and again refused the perfectly justifiable programme we put forth and have always opposed the peaceful unification of our fatherland. they go so far as to use "anti-communist law" to suppress and massacre people of south korea cold blood at the mention of peaceful unification.

the frantic fascist suppression by the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys the pak jung hi puppet clique can in no way hinder the heroic struggle of the people of south korea for the unification of the fatherland.

the korean people who rally closely round comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, will certainly chase the u.s. imperialist aggressors out of south korea and accomplish independent unification of the fatherland.

comrades exclamation

korea and china are fraternal neighbours sharing the same river.

the people of korea and china are comrades-in-arms and brothers on the same revolutionary front.

when the japanese imperialists forcibly occupied korea and extended its talons of aggression into the mainland of china, the communists and patriotic people of our two countries shared weal and woe and fought shoulder to shoulder against their common enemy. during the korean fatherland liberation war against aggression by u.s. imperialism, the people of korea and china fought shoulder to shoulder in the same trench.

the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung sent to the korean front the volunteers composed of the fine sons and daughters of the chinese people. following chairman mao tsetung's teaching "cherish every hill and river, every blade of grass and tree in korea", the chinese people's volunteers marched to the korean front and fought with bloodshed to defend every height and village of korea as if defending their own homeland.

the chinese people not only gave a great deal of assistance to our people in the post-war period of rehabilitation and construction, but are also actively supporting our people's just struggle to drive u.s. imperialism out of south korea and to achieve independent unification of the fatherland.

the korean people are grateful for the internationalist support and assistance given by the chinese people and will never forget this.

the working class and people of korea and china have long shared weal and woe and fought shoulder to shoulder for their common cause. this is a vivid example of truly proletarian internationalism.

the traditional friendship and friendly unity sealed in blood between the working class and people of korea and china in the raging flames of hard revolutionary struggle, which have been tested by history, are being consolidated and developed daily.

today when u.s. imperialism and its lackeys are intensifying their aggression and war provocations, it is of utmost importance to further strengthen and develop the militant friendship and friendly unity between the working class and people of

korea and china.

now u.s. imperialism is daily declining. yet it refuses to give up its ambition of aggression, and has thus revealed its piratical nature ever more clearly.

u.s. imperialism, directing its spearhead of aggression against asia, has expanded its war of aggression in viet nam and at the same time intensified its armed aggression against cambodia and laos.

under the signboard of "nixon doctrine", u.s. imperialism has mustered japanese militarism and its puppets and vassals in asia to form an "anti-communist" military alliance and pushed the policy of "using asians to fight asians" in a vain attempt to realize its vicious design to invade asia.

nevertheless, it is nothing but wishful thinking for the u.s. and japanese imperialists to push the policies of aggression and war in asia.

the current world situation keeps developing in a direction favourable to the revolution.

u.s. imperialism should face the changing realities squarely and must not follow a reckless course.

times have changed.

korea and china today are not the korea and china of yesterday.

no force whatever can disrupt the militant friendship and solidarity sealed in blood between the working class and people of korea and china in the struggle against their common enemies under the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, under the banner of opposing imperialism and u.s. imperialism.

comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, teaches: "should the u.s. and japanese imperialists unleash a new venturesome war of aggression again, oblivious of the lessons of history, the korean people will, as in the past, fight the enemy to the end together with the chinese people in order to defend their socialist gains and safeguard peace in asia and the rest of the world."

comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, teaches: "... so long as u.s. imperialism refuses to give up its arrogant and unreasonable demands and its scheme to extend aggression, the only course for the chinese people is to remain determined to go on fighting side by side with the korean people."

u.s. imperialism will certainly be consumed in the flames kindled by itself, if it turns a deaf ear to the warnings given by the people of korea and china and the revolutionary people of the world and continues to follow the path of a new war of aggression.

the working class and people of korea will, as always, do their utmost to strengthen their friendship and solidarity with the fraternal working class and people of china and fight shoulder to shoulder with them to the end against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

long live the great friendship and militant solidarity sealed in blood between the working class and people of korea and china exclamation

salute to the fraternal working class and people of china exclamation

u.s. imperialist aggressors, get out of taiwan exclamation

long live comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation

long live comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people exclamation

Charge d'Affaires A.I. Kim Jai Suk Gives Banquet for Visit to China of Delegation of General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1971)

comrade kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, gave a banquet in the embassy this evening for the visit to china of the delegation of the general federation of trade unions of korea led by comrade kim myong son, vice-chairman of the central committee of the federation.

present were: comrade yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; comrade chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; comrade wu ten, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; comrades liu hsi-chang and ni chih-fu, members of the c.p.c. central committee and leading members of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers; and comrade chang shih-chung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers.

having successfully concluded its visit to china, the delegation of the general federation of trade unions of korea will leave for home tomorrow. on the eve of its departure, the comrades-in-arms of china and korea once again happily got together to express deep friendship for each other. the hosts and guests drank toasts to the long life of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people and close friend of the chinese people, and to the long life of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people.

in his speech, delegation leader kim myong son said: the militant friendship and unity between the working class and people of korea and china forged in the flames of arduous revolutionary struggles have been further strengthened and developed today, and this is a heavy blow to u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and their running dogs. in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, the working class and people of korea will, as always, fight and win victories together with the fraternal chinese working class and people.

in his speech, comrade chang shih-chung said: we are very happy and proud to have the heroic, industrious and brave korean working class and people as our close comrades-in-arms. we sincerely wish the fraternal korean working class and people new and still greater victories in their socialist revolution and construction.

he said: the great friendship and militant unity cemented in blood between the working class and people of china and korea in the long struggle against the common enemies is a reliable guarantee for defeating our common enemies. we firmly believe that this most precious friendship and unity will last like the endless flow of the yalu river and the evergreen pine on the changpai mountains.

also present at the banquet were leading members of the chinese departments concerned including comrades nan nien-lung, shen chien, jen yun-chung, wang kuo-chuan, chang hsiang-shan, tsao ke-chiang, wang hsiao-yi and mao pao-chung as well as workers' representative comrade li hsi-fu.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Liu Hsi-chang, Ni Chih-fu and Chang Shih-chung Meet Delegation of General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1971)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, liu hsi-chang and ni chih-fu, members of the c.p.c. central committee, and chang shih-chung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, today met kim myong son, vice-chairman of the central committee of the general federation of trade unions of korea, and the members of the delegation of the general federation of trade unions of korea he is leading: pak gon chan, kim su ik, kang chung sil and liu yong mun.

the meeting was filled with the militant friendship between the people of china and korea. when the korean comrades-in-arms coming from the front of the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, and kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy in peking, entered the hall, the chinese comrades-in-arms warmly shook hands with them and were photographed together with them. then the comrades-in-arms of the two countries had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

comrade chou en-lai thanked the delegation for its visit to china through which it had brought to the chinese working class and people the militant friendship of the working class and people of korea.

he said: the visit to china by the delegation is a big encouragement to the chinese working class and people. the chinese people will persistently unite closely with the korean people and fight together with them in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

comrade chou en-lai hoped that the delegation would convey the greetings of the chinese working class and people to the korean working class and people when it returned home.

also present on the occasion were kim yong hak, third secretary of the korean embassy in peking, and om tae ryong, correspondent of the korean central news agency and "rodong sinmun" in peking.

present were leading members of the chinese departments concerned jen yun-chung, chang hsiang-shan, mao pao-chung and tien shu-chien, representative of peking workers li hsi-fu and interpreters chin hui and yang chun-cheng.

Comrades of Korean Embassy in Peking Take Part in Physical Labor at China-Korea Friendship Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1971)

kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, and other comrades of the embassy and korean specialists in peking took part in rice transplanting today at the hunghsing china-korea friendship people's commune on the outskirts of peking. the korean comrades were given a warm welcome by the commune members and wang hsing-wu, chairman of the tahsing county revolutionary committee, chao chien-kuei and han hsin, leading members of the commune, and other comrades.

tsao ke-chiang, deputy director of the department of asian affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, accompanied the korean comrades to the commune to take part in physical labour.

commune members expressed gratitude to the korean comrades for coming to help them. they said: "the korean comrades' help is an encouragement to us." the korean comrades and commune members had a fraternal get-together in the field during work break. they sang chinese and korean revolutionary songs in praise of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, and the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and korea.

during work break the korean comrades-in-arms visited a pictorial exhibition on the advanced deeds of the late comrade wang kuo-fu, an outstanding proletarian fighter.

Pyongyang Badminton Delegation of DPRK Concludes Visit to Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 17, 1971)

the badminton delegation of pyongyang from the democratic people's republic of korea left here for changsha by air this morning after concluding its friendly visit to shanghai. the delegation is led by kim dal son, deputy head of the mass physical culture and sports department of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee; deputy leader of the delegation is kim kum taek, director of a division under the physical culture and sports department of the pyongyang municipal people's committee.

the delegation arrived in shanghai from peking on may 10. the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome the korean comrades-in-arms on the evening of may 12. liu yao-tsung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and kim dal son, leader of the delegation, spoke at the banquet. they wished daily growth of the great militant friendship forged by the chinese and korean people in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

the shanghai physical culture and sports committee held a welcome ceremony at the chiangwan indoor stadium on the evening of may 13. the players of shanghai and pyongyang gave a friendly exhibition match. hsu ching-hsien and liu yao-tsung, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and feng kuo-chu, member of the standing committee of the municipal revolutionary committee, attended the ceremony and watched the exhibition match with 5,000 spectators. the players of the two countries won warm applause from the crowd for their display of brave and tenacious fighting spirit and fine skill.

while in shanghai, the delegation visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition and the shanghai badminton racket factory. the players of the two countries had joint training sessions to exchange experience and learn from each other.

Chinese Journalists' Delegation Warmly Welcomed in Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 17, 1971)

the chinese journalists' delegation headed by shih shao-hua, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, visited the kaesong area and panmonjom on may 15 and 16 and was given an enthusiastic welcome and reception by major general han yong ok, senior member of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission, and leading comrades of party and government organs in kaesong city.

in the past two days, the chinese journalists' delegation visited kaesong city, the site of the ceasefire talks at panmonjom, and a heroic unit of the korean people's army stationed at the forefront of the anti-u.s. struggle. it met and had cordial and friendly conversations with the commanders and fighters of the heroic people's army guarding the military demarcation line day and night.

major general han yong ok gave a banquet in honour of the chinese guests yesterday evening.

the chinese journalists' delegation visited pyongyang, hamhung and sariwon from april 27 to may 14.

on its arrival at the friendly neighbouring country, the delegation first of all visited with great respect the mangyongdae revolutionary museum, home village of the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung, on the outskirts of pyongyang city.

during its visits in various places, the chinese journalists' delegation was accorded a very cordial and warm welcome by the korean people. every place the delegation visited was decorated with streamers reading: "long live comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people exclamation", "long live comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation", "long live the unbreakable militant friendship and unity between the korean and chinese peoples exclamation", "down with u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism -- the common enemies of the korean and chinese peoples exclamation" and "u.s. imperialism, get out of south korea and taiwan exclamation"

the chinese journalists' delegation was accompanied in its tour by director of the korean central news agency kim song gol or its vice-director ku il son.

TIAOYÜ ISLANDS

Japanese Militarism Plays New Trick for Annexing Chinese Territory Tiaoyü and Other Islands

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1971)

the reactionary sato government of japan, which has been racking its brains to annex the tiaoyu and other islands which are chinese territory, recently made a big noise that it has found "convincing proof" in a military map drawn by the u.s. aggressor troops in favour of its annexation of the chinese islands, according to tokyo reports.

a kyodo dispatch datelined may 11 said: "it was learned recently that in the senkaku islands (i.e., tiaoyu and other islands -- editor), west of okinawa proper, there are two firing ranges of the u.s. navy stationed in okinawa." "the senkaku air-to-surface firing ranges of the u.s. navy stationed in okinawa are clearly marked on a six-coloured map, 'the u.s. equipments and installations in the ryukyu islands', drafted by the 29th u.s. engineer regiment in january last year," the dispatch said.

the sato government seemed to have hit upon a windfall. the kyodo report disclosed that the japanese government thinks that it has thus obtained a "further convincing proof" in favour of its unbridled designs to annex china's tiaoyu and other islands.

in another dispatch datelined may 11, washington, kyodo reported on may 12 that officials of the u.s. department of defence and state department admitted that the u.s. navy has a firing range and a bombing range on the chihwei and huangwei islands. "in regard to the senkaku islands," the dispatch said, "the state department has made clear its official stand that the ownership of the senkaku islands belongs to japan."

obviously, the u.s.-japanese reactionaries are playing a new clumsy trick, that is, the sato government has found a "convincing proof" which is confirmed by u.s. imperialism. by this they try to prove that since there are u.s. firing ranges on these islands as marked on the u.s. military map, they become part of okinawa under u.s. occupation. it then follows that when the united states "returns" the administrative right over okinawa to japan in 1972, china's territory tiaoyu and other islands will go together with okinawa. in this way, japan's seizure of the chinese territory will be justified. this is out-and-out gangster logic justifying aggression exclamation

it should be pointed out that the tiaoyu and other islands, just like taiwan, are chinese territory from time immemorial. the fact that the u.s. imperialists set up firing ranges on china's territory tiaoyu and other islands and marked these military installations on their military map provides just another criminal evidence of u.s. imperialism's aggression against china's territory and can in no way alter the inviolable truth that the tiaoyu and other islands are china's territory. now, the japanese militarists have gone so far as to seek "convincing proof" in the u.s. aggressor troops' military map in order to annex tiaoyu and other chinese islands. this proves nothing but its guilty conscience in an unjust effort. no matter what new tricks the japanese reactionaries may play and no matter how hard u.s. imperialism may work hand in glove with the japanese reactionaries, the rabid ambition of the reactionary sato government for annexing china's territory tiaoyu and other islands will forever remain a daydream.

US

US Soldiers' Opposition to War of Aggression Mounting

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1971)

spurred on by the storms of the american people's struggle against the war of aggression, the struggle of the american soldiers against the policies of aggression and war of the nixon administration is surging higher. in the past year, the struggle steadily developed in size, intensity and form, showing one aspect of the new awakening of the american people.

more and more u.s. servicemen on active duty go out of their barracks and join the people of other strata in a common struggle against the war of aggression. in the angry wave of protest against the nixon government's armed invasion of cambodia which swept across the length and breadth of the united states in may last year, soldiers of at least 22 u.s. military bases joined the local people in protest actions.

on april 18 this year, more than 600 g.i.s, holding aloft huge streamers bearing "active duty g.i.s against the war (of aggression in indochina)", joined the masses in austin, texas, in an impressive demonstration against the war of aggression. on april 24, the biggest ever demonstrations involving millions of people against war of aggression took place in washington and san francisco with 800 servicemen on active duty and veterans taking the lead in the former and 1,000 in the latter. when the demonstrators in washington marched to the department of justice, the servicemen on active duty who led the march raised their clenched fists and shouted in unison slogans against the aggressive war. at least 10,000 g.i.s on active duty took part in the san francisco demonstration. their representatives spoke at a protest rally of several hundred thousand people, against the war of aggression. this is the first time in the history of the united states that g.i.s felt so strongly against the war of aggression launched by the imperialist government of their own country. even the military cried out in alarm that the fast growing feeling against aggressive war among u.s. servicemen has become "a serious threat to the military and the defence of the nation" and that "there's never been a more unpopular war and it had its effect."

it is worth pointing out that the sentiment against aggressive policy is particularly widespread and strong among soldiers who have been compelled or cheated into joining the war of aggression. on the battlefields in south viet nam, gold-bricking and refusal to carry out orders have become more frequent among the soldiers. when the u.s. imperialist chieftain richard nixon flagrantly ordered the invasion of cambodia, some g.i.s openly declared: "we are the unwilling, led by the unqualified, doing the unnecessary, for the unconcerned." when the u.s. troops of aggression invaded laos in early february this year, many g.i.s again refused to risk their necks at the front. according to u.s. press reports, "half the (u.s.) troops (of aggression in south viet nam) in the field seem to be wearing peace symbols around their necks and everywhere they greet each other with the v-for-peace sign." this reflects the disgust of the u.s. soldiers at the war of aggression in indochina. there have been many cases of g.i.s killing their officers who forced them to go to the front. "authoritative" u.s. military sources admitted that in south viet nam, u.s. soldiers throwing fragmentation grenades at officers occurred at least once a week on the average. apart from these, u.s. troops stationed in europe, japan and south korea have on many occasions rebelled in their barracks and held meetings against the war of aggression. many soldiers openly expressed support for the local people in their anti-u.s. struggles.

as the struggle develops, american soldiers' organizations against the war of aggression have been daily increasing. it was reported that such organizations have been widely set up by american soldiers in the united states, south viet nam, south korea, japan and the philippines, as well as on board the u.s. sixth, seventh and pacific fleets. some organizations even have 5,000 to 6,000 members each who have unfolded activities against the war of aggression in more than 150 u.s. military bases.

with a view to creating public opinion for mobilizing still more soldiers to rise in struggle, these soldiers' organizations have also published a number of underground newspapers to oppose the war of aggression. according to watered-down u.s. official statistics, there are over 71 types of such newspapers which have formed underground

newspaper networks and underground news agencies. these papers are broadly circulated at u.s. military bases at home and abroad. many papers had a circulation of 11,000 each. influenced by the soldiers' struggle against the war of aggression, young junior officers have also set up anti-war organizations and one of them has more than 600 members. american servicemen on active duty have gradually developed their spontaneous, sporadic struggle into an organized, mass struggle. this shows that the american soldiers' struggle against the war of aggression is developing in depth.

meanwhile, the number of american soldiers who left the reactionary army of their own accord and the number of american youth refusing military service are increasing daily. the american press disclosed that in 1971, 122 out of every 1,000 american soldiers had deserted, that is to say, nearly one out of every eight american soldiers was a "deserter" refusing military service has become very common among the american youth. every year tens of thousands of youth left the united states to evade the draft. the u.s. justice department admitted that the number of legal cases of draft opposition increased 11 times in 1971 compared with 1965. the situation caused an american journal to deplore that among the 211 million american people, it was very difficult to draft 1,000 people per month for war.

the american soldiers' struggle against the war of aggression has dealt a direct blow at the nixon administration's policies of aggression and war, and landed it in a fix. in order to stamp out the struggle, the nixon administration has resorted to counter-revolutionary dual tactics. on the one hand, it has stepped up the control and suppression of soldiers, persecuting ruthlessly those who rise in rebellion. it was reported that about 111,000 american soldiers were brought to "trial" at military tribunals every year, with 95 per cent of them convicted. on the other hand, it is ready to entice them by such tricks as amending the draft law and effecting pay rises. but the american soldiers' struggle against the war of aggression is irresistible the suppression and enticement of the nixon administration's will only further teach the american soldiers by negative example, and bring ever greater numbers of american soldiers to join the people in the struggle against the reactionary domestic and foreign policies of the nixon administration.

American Students in California Fight Against Fascist Suppression

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1971)

over 500 american students of the university of california, held a demonstration and a rally in berkeley on may 15 to protest against the oppression of the students by the university authorities and the fascist suppression by the u.s. ruling clique, according to reports reaching here.

on may 15, 1969, the reactionary authorities of the university colluding with the local authorities occupied and enclosed with iron fence the "people's park" built by the university students and the citizens of berkeley on public land. this arbitrary act of the reactionary authorities aroused great indignation among the people. thousands of students of the university and citizens of berkeley held a series of powerful demonstrations which won the sympathy and support of the society. but the reactionary authorities proclaimed a "state of emergency" in berkeley city and the university and called out hundreds of policemen and 2,500 "national guardsmen" to suppress the people with the use of helicopters and teargas. one student was killed and over 480 were arrested. such atrocities evoked strong opposition from the american people.

several days ago, an editorial of a newspaper published by the students of the university of california called on the student masses to tear down the fence around the former park and re-build the "people's park". on may 15, after the demonstration and rally held near the former "people's park", about 500 students ripped away several sections of the fence.

the reactionary authorities declared the student rally "illegal" and sent a large number of police to suppress them brutally with teargas. fearing neither threat nor brute force, however, the demonstrating students built bonfires in the middle of the roads. they picked up some of the unexploded teargas grenades and hurled them back at the police. using rocks, bricks and bottles, they fought fiercely with the police.

the struggle is still going on, reports said.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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TRUE AND FALSE MARXISM

Study Arduously, Think Earnestly, Practice Repeatedly

- Leading members of the CCP committee and revolutionary committee of Fak'u hsien combine the study of Marxist-Leninist books and study of Chairman Mao's works and ceaselessly increase their ability to distinguish true Marxism-Leninism from false Marxism-Leninism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 12, 1971)

Leading members of the CCP committee and revolutionary committee of Fak'u hsien, Liaoning Province, combine the study of Marxist-Leninist books and the study of Chairman Mao's works, study arduously with regard to certain basic viewpoints, think earnestly, practice repeatedly, develop the study style of combining theory with practice, increase their ability to distinguish true Marxism-Leninism from false Marxism-Leninism, and heighten their initiative in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

During the past six months members of the leadership squad of Fak'u hsien have studied conscientiously such Marxist-Leninist books as "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "The Civil War in France," "The State and Revolution," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," etc., in addition to studying conscientiously Chairman Mao's works such as "On Practice," "On Contradiction," "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?," "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," etc.

At the beginning they were a little afraid of the Marxist-Leninist books because there were places in the books which they did not understand. With this problem in mind they studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must study conscientiously." This made everybody realize that it was impossible to understand and have a real grasp of the theory of revolution without exerting great effort and that to understand Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought profoundly we must study conscientiously with revolutionary spirit and arduous enthusiasm.

They also studied viewpoints one by one in close relation to the three great revolutionary practices and tried to understand them. They overcame the fear of difficulty and gradually increased their initiative in reading Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Discrimination is possible only when there is comparison and development is possible only when there are discrimination and struggle. Truth is developed through struggle against mistakes," members of the leadership squad of Fak'u hsien, when concentrating on the study of a viewpoint, also energetically repudiate preposterous theories antagonistic to this viewpoint in association with practical struggle. They draw a clear line of demarcation between right and wrong in matters concerning the line and thoroughly eliminate any ideological remnant poison.

In leading the masses of the hsien to develop the movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production, they studied doctrines of Marxism-Leninism on the relation between productive forces and production as well as Chairman Mao's teaching "grasp revolution and promote production," bearing in mind such living ideas of "production first" and "producing food grains is more important than talking about it" which once prevailed in the leadership squad. They also energetically repudiated the reactionary "theory that productivity is everything" fanatically advocated by political swindlers such as renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and the like.

From historical and practical struggles all realize profoundly that the proletariat must have political power before it can talk about the development of production; lack of political power will lead it to nowhere. The purpose of political swindlers such as Liu Shao-ch'i and the like picking up such trash as the "theory that productivity is everything" advocated by old revisionists like Bernstein, etc., was to make us forget class struggle, forget the dictatorship of the proletariat, and forget the continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat so as to facilitate their revival of capitalism. Study and repudiation has greatly heightened everybody's initiative in giving prominence to proletarian politics.

Centering around such questions as what should we learn from Tachai and how should we learn from Tachai, everybody from the leadership squad to the masses of commune members in the whole hsien developed discussions and revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation beginning last fall. Members of the hsien leadership squad penetrated deep into the basic level to study and repudiate together with the masses. In the course of study, repudiation and discussion they summed up the following experience and lessons: We must grasp the fundamentals or we shall not be able to learn anything from Tachai. We must grasp the leadership squad or we shall not be able to learn well. Talking without taking action will not enable us to learn anything, etc.

During the past six months they went deep into the basic level to grasp the fundamentals, persevered in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate people, conscientiously summed up and popularized the advanced experiences among the broad masses of people, brought about profound changes in the spiritual appearance of the broad masses of revolutionaries, and effectively pushed forward the mass movement of learning from Tachai.

These facts make the leading members of the hsien realize more profoundly that the great guideline of "grasping revolution and promoting production" brought forth by Chairman Mao correctly answered questions relating to the relationship between revolution and production, the relationship between spirit and matter and the relationship between productive forces and production. This planted the viewpoint of giving of prominence to proletarian politics deeply in the heads of the leading members.

Members of the leadership squad of Fak'u hsien realize from practice that the fundamental aim of studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought is to use them to guide the practice of revolution, that therefore the only way to fully understand the basic viewpoints learned from Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and truly turn them into powerful weapons in the hands of the revolutionists is to practice them repeatedly and try repeatedly to understand them.

In the course of leading the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production, members of the leadership squad of this hsien studied "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and "On Practice." Lenin pointed out: "We have seen that standards of practice were considered the foundation of the materialist theory of knowledge by Marx in 1845 and by Engels in 1888 and 1892." In combination with the study of Lenin's teaching they also studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "The viewpoint of practice is the primary and fundamental viewpoint in the dialectic materialist theory of knowledge." This enabled everybody to realize that this fundamental viewpoint pointed out to us the way to understand correctly the laws governing the development of nature and society in the three great revolutionary struggles and the way to change the world with these objective laws on our own initiative.

After studying this viewpoint they repeatedly used it to guide themselves to understand the actual struggles in the movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production and to understand it repeatedly in the course of practice. They organized two investigation teams consisting mainly of several principal leading members and began to go to the first line to conduct investigation and study.

During the past six months they visited 20 communes and most of the production brigades and production teams throughout the hsien. They conducted investigation among the masses wherever they went. By investigating things one by one they not only succeeded in grasping large amounts of first-hand information, understanding certain laws and discovering certain ways, but also enabled some leading members to eliminate the

remnant poison in their heads which led them to direct their work from old experience alone, and made them realize profoundly that correct ideas could come only from the three great revolutionary practices.

During the period between last winter and this spring when scientific farming was being popularized throughout the hsien, some of the leading members thought there could be no problem about this movement since arrangements had been made several times at cadres meetings and they had the experience of the previous year behind them. However, deep-going investigation revealed that scientific farming was done well in some places but poorly in others. In some places in the implementation of planting plans, they planted short-stem crops against similar short-stem crops when effecting interplanting and companion cropping, thus illumination and ventilation was poor and the advantages of interplanting and companion cropping were lost.

Why did troubles occur where they were so confident of themselves? They thought the only way to prevent idealist evaluation and guidance of work was to carry out practice repeatedly. So they went deep into various different districts to make personal investigation and asked the poor and lower-middle peasants to teach them. In this way they summed up a series of experience on interplanting and companion cropping suited to local conditions and then popularized it throughout the hsien. This developed the movement of scientific farming further in depth.

They realize from practice that every fundamental viewpoint in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought is the crystallization of human wisdom, reveals or embodies objective laws, and is universally true. We can grasp them gradually only by studying them repeatedly and applying them repeatedly.

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BUSINESS ACCOUNTING

Rely on the Masses for Business Management and Management of Finances, Undertake Capital Construction with Greater, Faster, Better and More Economical Results

- Experience in strengthening business accounting by the No. 11 Metallurgical Construction Company of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 13, 1971)

The revolutionary committee of the No. 11 Metallurgical Construction Company of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry has, during the course of building project 903, raised high the banner of the "Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Plant," relied on the masses for business management and management of finances, and actively unfolded business accounting work. This has greatly aroused the activism of the worker masses in socialist revolution and socialist construction, enabling the personnel of the Company to raise their labor productivity by 23.4 percent, greatly reducing construction cost, bringing about designing, construction, basic completion of construction and starting of production all within the same year. New experience is gained in undertaking capital construction with greater, faster, better, and more economical results in building construction enterprises.

Perseverance in Letting Proletarian Politics Take Command Is Basic Guarantee for Doing a Good Job in Business Accounting

The No. 11 Metallurgical Construction Company is a large construction enterprise employing over 10,000 personnel, with five subsidiary construction companies including the Earthwork Construction Company and the Installation Company and 28 engineering teams to undertake the construction of large projects. Previously, this Company showed the work style of ostentation, employed foreign methods and spent money freely, grasping merely the initiation of construction and the building of spots without grasping the final completion of projects and commissioning for production, spending money regardless of financial controls, keeping accounts with no regard for the budget, and making no business accounting, as a result of the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running enterprises of renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. Thus, it was impossible to implement engineering operation budgets and to reduce engineering costs, resulting in serious waste of State capital and supplies.

Last year, during the construction of project 903, members of this Company's revolutionary committee conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's directive of "grasp revolution, promote production, promote work, and promote war preparations" and directives concerning business accounting, bearing in mind the question as to whether or not socialist construction

enterprises should be subject to business accounting and how to do a good job of business accounting. In relation to their own ideas about the subject, they fully exposed the harmful effects of neglecting of business accounting and slackening of enterprise management, repeatedly criticized and repudiated the bourgeois idea that "it doesn't matter to waste a little with so much assets and in so large an enterprise."

They realized that: "During the work of capital construction, it is a necessary condition to give prominence to proletarian politics, to use revolution to command production, and to do a good job in business accounting in order to achieve greater, faster, better, and more economical results in building socialism. Failure to grasp business accounting, keeping no account in their mind, and extravagant spending will certainly lead to over-spending and waste, and building projects with smaller, slower, inferior, and expensive results. Failure to grasp business accounting, keeping accounts with no regard to the amount of expenditure, and demanding more from the upper level when there is deficit, will certainly cause us to turn to the upper level and stretch out our hands for aid, and fail to promote the spirit of self-reliance. Failure to emphasize business accounting, asking the workers to merely work without asking them to make calculations, will certainly not fully promote the socialist activism and creativeness of the worker masses. Therefore, during capital construction work, whether or not business accounting is undertaken is a major question as to whether or not the guideline of "self-reliance" and "building the country with hard work and thrift" is fully carried out, and whether or not we can achieve greater, faster, better, and more economical results in carrying out capital construction.

After raising their understanding, the leadership squad of the Company decided to regard the reliance on the masses in business management and financial management and the strengthening of business accounting as an important content of struggle-criticism-transformation in enterprise management. They boldly aroused the masses, used revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation to lead the way, and penetratingly unfolded the struggle between the two lines in the economic fields during the course of the construction of project 903. They gradually set up a system of relying on the masses for business and financial management and of strengthening business accounting and swiftly rectified the backward condition of enterprise management, enabling production to show new features and achieving immediate and favorable results.

Management of Capital Funds At Different Levels Is An Important Measure for Relying on the Masses for Business and Financial Management

Last year when this Company was building project 903, the engineering task was found to be heavy and the capital funds short. At the beginning, some cadres did things according to old practices without arousing the masses to make suggestions and to think of new methods, and without calculating construction expenditures according to the principle of running enterprises with hard work and thrift. They resorted to the erroneous

method of "demanding for money from the upper level" and "arbitrarily assigning targets to the lower levels" in order to solve this contradiction.

To cope with this situation, the revolutionary committee of the Company held study classes of Mao Tse-tung's thought attended by workers' representatives, unfolded activities of "three-study, three-relation, and three-criticism," namely:

--Study of Chairman Mao's teachings concerning socialist revolution and socialist construction in relation with the new orientation of the class struggle within their own units, and relentless criticism of the criminal acts of sabotage of major engineering projects committed by the Liu Shao-ch'i gang;

--Study of the guideline of "self-reliance" and "building the country with hard work and thrift" in relation with the struggle between the two lines in engineering works, and relentless criticism of ostentation and foreign methods, extravagance and waste, and the doctrine of crawling behind at a snail's pace; and

--Study of the "Anshan Iron and Steel Constitution" in relation with the wavering thinking of some cadres, and relentless criticism of the revisionist system of "control, arbitrary assignment, and suppression.

On the basis of study, criticism and repudiation, the revolutionary committee of the Company put forth a method of capital funds controls at different levels to arouse the activism of the broad worker masses and revolutionary cadres in business and financial management, to fully tap the internal potentials of enterprises, and to complete construction tasks with greater, faster, better, and more economical results.

Effecting capital funds control at different levels is to have the revolutionary committee of the Company to organize firstly specialized personnel and workers' representatives to estimate and calculate jointly control targets of engineering construction expenditures according to annual engineering operation tasks and the capital funds situation. The targets will be assigned to the lower levels to various engineering companies and engineering teams for different-level control and for implementation at various levels, so that economy measures may be worked out by various levels. In this way, leadership squads at various levels and the broad worker masses will be able to know the amount of capital available, to pay attention to the capital expenditures so as to provide orientation for economy, a basis for targeting, and goals of struggle, effectively strengthening business accounting and promoting the penetrating development of a massive campaign for production-increase and economy.

After the implementation of the method of capital funds control at different levels, remarkable results are achieved. Previously, the material supply department merely spent money without controlling spending, spent money before making calculations, and made purchases at random, causing excessive stock-piling and waste. Now comrades of the department

make detailed plans and careful calculations before spending, and carry out procurement according to scheduled priorities and actual needs. Previously, material consuming units neglected accounting, made excessive provisions in their budgets and estimates which they did not need, and discarded the old supplies when new supplies arrived. Now, they rely on the masses for financial management, actively take inventories and warehouse check-up, use the old supplies instead of new supplies, and save odds and ends of materials. Last year the Company salvaged 8 million yuan's worth of supplies from warehouses by repairing, innovating, and producing 20,000 units of equipment and machinery of over 800 types, tapping the potentials of supplies and utilizing materials to the full.

Arousing the Masses To Make and Examine Estimates of Engineering Construction Is an Important Link in Relying on the Masses for Business and Financial Management

Previously, the making of budget was the business of only a small number of people due to the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. These people spent days in drawing up quotas and calculating amounts, seeing things without seeing people, so that the harder they worked the more troubles the budget would have. They failed to play their role of directing engineering operation.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad worker masses relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "expert line" and "theory that the masses are backward." Subsequently, a tendency to neglect business accounting and not to make budgets for engineering operations emerged, bringing about a situation of preparing engineering operations without foundation and inability to examine economic results, as a result of the failure to eradicate the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

In order to rectify this situation, the revolutionary committee of this Company organized cadres at various levels and worker masses to study Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking, used the viewpoint of one-dividing-into-two to sum up previous budgetary work, and to overcome one-sideness of thinking. They realized that: "When drawing up budgets for engineering operations, it was necessary to resolutely oppose the 'expert line' of relying only on a small number of people, but the role of engineering operational budget in capital construction should not be negated." The view that utterly discards engineering operational estimates is actually a reflection of the "theory that systems are useless" and is an example of anarchic thinking.

On the basis of raising ideological cognition, this Company has established step by step a system of making and examining budgets through cooperation between specialized personnel and the masses. In accordance with the scale of projects, they make and examine budgets separately at the three levels of engineering companies, engineering teams, and engineering sections and units, and at the same time simplify budgetary itemization.

For engineering items which require joint operation by several engineering teams, the engineering operation budget is made and examined by "three-in-one combination" teams composed of workers' representatives of the Company, revolutionary cadres, and specialized personnel. For items to be jointly operated by several sections and units, the engineering operation budget is made and examined by "three-in-one" teams organized by engineering teams. For engineering operation items to be undertaken by one single section or unit alone, the budget for supplies is made and examined by the section or unit in cooperation with specialized personnel.

In this way, they have basically achieved the goal of drawing up budgets before the commencement of work, and provided plans for engineering operation. This has changed the previous passive situation of not having budgets made by either the construction company or the engineering companies and engineering teams, failure in making good preparations for engineering operation, and impossibility of making comparisons of costs.

After implementing this method, the activism of the worker masses in business and financial management was greatly aroused, and the process of making and examining budgets was changed into a process of arousing the masses to tap potentials, to draw up methods, and to implement the guideline of "self-reliance" and "building the country with hard work and thrift."

Take earthwork project 903 for example. With the budgetary quotas as a basis of calculation, the supply of timber alone for making boxes in which to pour cement would require 2,000 cubic meters, but the available timber supply was insufficient. Old workers brought this problem to the section and unit and aroused all to conduct a discussion. The workers said resolutely: "Project 903 is a key project, and we must use every minute and every second to carry out the construction. We must go ahead when there are adequate conditions, and we must also go ahead by creating conditions when there are no adequate conditions." They were enlightened by the experience of factories of other places in substituting earthen boxes for wooden ones, made repeated experiments, boldly created new methods, and finally turned out earthen boxes which suited the soil characteristic of the locality, saving 1,700 cubic meters of timber for the State, not only insuring the speed of construction but also reducing engineering cost.

When making and examining the budget for the water pipe for project 903, the "three-in-one" team for making and examining the budget of the No. 4 engineering operational team of the Installation Company went into the work site for actual surveying and for rational revision of designs. They changed the curved course of the pipe into straight line, saving pipe supplies and reducing the capital outlay by 30,000 yuan.

Doing a Good Job in Basic-Level Accounting Is a Foundation for Relying on the Masses for Business and Financial Management

With an engineering operational budget, it is still necessary to strengthen accounting in the course of engineering operations so as to finally realize the requirements of achieving greater, faster, better, and more economical results in building construction. But how is this goal to be achieved? The revolutionary committee of this Company aroused the masses to make repeated discussions and set up an "accounting network" using basic-level accounting as foundation. The Company makes over-all accounting of construction cost, the engineering companies make accounting of engineering operational costs, and the engineering teams make accounting of costs of engineering materials, while sections and units make massive accounting of quotas of consumption of building materials. Of these, accountings made by the engineering teams and sections and units are regarded as basic-level accounting and are foundations for relying on the masses in business and financial management.

In the light of the special characteristics of engineering operations of various engineering teams, the Company revolutionary committee aroused the masses to discuss and set up a system for receiving and returning supplies, a system for checking-up workers' attendance, a system for self-examination and mutual-examination of work quality, and a system for analyzing engineering costs.

Previously, the engineering teams took care of only engineering operations without undertaking accounting. Now they undertake both engineering operation and accounting. Simultaneous with their arrangement of engineering operational tasks, they assigned material supply quotas to the worker masses, aroused the masses of various sections and units to make discussions so as to let everybody know how the situation was, and pay attention to practicing economy.

For example, the auto vehicle team of the Enterprise Company aroused the masses to fix oil consumption quotas for auto cars, to publish their actual oil consumption figures at the end of each month to the masses, organized worker comrades to compete with each other in an effort to economize, saving a total of 96 tons of gasoline and diesel oil for the State last year.

Various sections and units have set up massive accounting systems according to their own special features of engineering work. They aroused comrades of the sections to discuss on the supply quotas transmitted from the engineering teams, formulated concrete measures to economize material supplies, undertook activities of repairing old and utilizing waste materials and technical innovation, ceaselessly raising work efficiency and reducing supply consumption.

For example, the maintenance team of the Enterprise Company has all along utilized rags to clean the machines in order to economize consumption of cloth for wiping machines, and washed the rags after using and used them

again after washing until they were completely worn out. Last year, this team did not receive a single piece of cloth, economizing cloth consumption by 80 kilograms. A section of the No. 5 Engineering Team of the Installation Company persevered in using the method of making calculations before using supplies in engineering operations so as to make rational consumption of materials, saving 2,600 kilograms of steel products for the State last year, utilizing 1,700 kilograms of scrap aluminum, and recovering 20 tons of scrap steel materials.

Through accounting by the sections and units, the entire Company universally shows a new style of "practicing economy is always received by people with praise, and wasteful consumption is always caught by people." Some sections and units have achieved the goal of "three not receiving": (1) Not to receive new materials when there are still old materials, (2) Not to receive good materials when waste materials can be utilized, and (3) Not to receive more materials than actually needed. At present, everybody pays attention to fully utilizing even a piece of brick, a piece of tile, a stick of wood, and a piece of nail, economizing tidbit supplies, and utilizing them to the full.

Conducting Massive Analysis of Economic Activities Is a Good Means for Relying on the Masses for Business and Financial Management

In the course of strengthening business accounting and relying on the masses for business and financial management, the revolutionary committee of the Company has complied with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must advocate deliberation, learn methods of analyzing things, and cultivate a habit of making analysis," gradually formulated systems of conducting analysis of economic activities by every level of the sections and units, engineering companies and the construction company. They aroused the masses, used the viewpoint of one-dividing-into-two, went through analysis of economic activities, ascertained work results, summed up experiences, exposed contradictions, and fully manifested the activism of the worker masses in business and financial management.

When making analysis of economic activities, various sections and units have achieved the goal of analyzing every thing. When they encountered a problem, they would study a quotation of Chairman Mao's works, call a meeting of small teams, make an analysis of the cause of the problem, making clear between right and wrong, and making research to draw up improvement measures.

Previously, the maintenance team of the Enterprise Company consumed 30 catties of gasoline and diesel oil for keeping one motor vehicle in service. Would it be possible to reduce the quantity of oil consumption? The workers complied with Chairman Mao's teaching of "we must economize and make revolution," went through repeated studies, discovered finally a good method of using soda water to cleanse motor car accessories, reducing the quantity of oil consumption to about one catty. Facing with success, they showed no conceit, and continued to advance forward and go through repeated experiments, using indigenous methods to dissolve waste oil to

extract industrial-use oils such as kerosene, heavy diesel oil, light diesel oil, machine oil, and coke oil. At present, this method has been universally popularized and the entire Company has reached the goal of leaving no waste oil in workshops.

Various engineering companies have generally made analysis of each item of key construction projects. At the end of each quarter, they also made over-all and comprehensive analysis. During the construction of the high-tension power-transmitting line for project 903, they fully aroused the masses and spent only 25 days in completing the work quantity which usually took half a year previously, economizing the engineering cost by 40,000 yuan as compared with original plans. After making an analysis of this single project, the Company applied their experience to other engineering projects, receiving favorable results.

For example, an item of cement work at project 903 would usually take a period of three months by using previous engineering operational methods. But, as a result of an analysis of economic activities and after summing up the experience in construction the high-tension power-transmission line with greater, faster, better, and more economical results, they aroused the masses to wage a "people's war" despite the lack of specialists and specialized engineering units. At the end, they used only 22 days to complete the project, created a new record for constructing similar projects within the entire Company, surpassing the original designed quality standards, and lowering the engineering cost by 40,000 yuan.

NCNA Correspondent
NCNA Editor

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In Capital Construction Accounting Must Be Done by the Masses

by

Ts'ai Cheng (蔡正)

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No. 11 Metallurgical Construction Company under the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry energetically has grasped the struggle between the two lines in enterprise management, relied upon the masses of workers for financial management, and strengthened business accounting. In Construction Project No. 903 it succeeded in designing, building and starting production within the same year. In this way it has furnished new experience in pushing forward the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in the management of construction enterprises and in fulfilling capital construction targets with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

The scale of capital construction during the 4th Five-Year Plan will be larger than ever before. The larger the scale of construction and the capital investment, the more we should economize. This has a very important significance to the fulfillment of the 4th Five-Year Plan with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

However, there is at present an erroneous tendency of neglecting business accounting among certain construction enterprises. Some people think: "Construction enterprises do not have the responsibility of turning in profits," therefore they do not need accounting. Other people think: "Accounting will again lead us to the evil road of capitalism and revisionism," so they dare not practice it. Still other people think: "The situation is unique in capital construction and it is different from industrial production," therefore it is not easy to carry out accounting.

Influenced by these confused concepts, some construction enterprises pay attention only to construction without paying attention to grasping the result of capital investment. They are interested only in asking for money and materials, but fail to formulate budgets for construction work and to prepare a balance sheet after a project is completed. They do not have cost accounting and this results in great wastes. Sometimes they even create convenient conditions so the class enemies may fish in troubled waters.

"Reflections of the old system and old ideas always remain in the heads of people for long periods of time and will not readily fade." In the final analysis, such ideas as there is no need for accounting, accounting is to be feared, accounting is difficult, etc., are all caused by not having eliminated thoroughly the remnant poison of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed forward by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and company and by the lack of a correct understanding toward the strengthening of business accounting for capital construction.

Construction enterprises, which are on the first line of capital construction, are a producer. Construction enterprises play a very important role in determining whether a new factory can be completed and put into operation quickly without affecting its quality and whether manpower, materials and financial power can be fully utilized in the course of construction. If there is no accounting during the work of construction, the accounts will be confused and work will be done with smaller, slower, poorer and less economical results. On the other hand, if we step up accounting and more or less accurately grasp the progress of construction work, consumption of materials, and costs, we shall be able to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in construction.

The experience of No. 11 Metallurgical Construction Company vividly demonstrates that there is a great difference between keeping and not keeping accounts. Strengthening of business accounting can not only bring about the fulfillment of construction targets with greater, faster, better and more economical results, but also stimulate revolutionary enthusiasm tap latent potentials, prevent waste and develop the new revolutionary virtue of industry, frugality and economy.

Consequently business accounting is absolutely necessary in construction enterprises. This is an important question concerning whether construction enterprises conscientiously implement the guidelines "Maintain independence and keep the initiative in our own hands and rely on our own efforts," "Arduous struggle" and "Build our country with hard work and frugality." The idea that "there is no need for accounting in construction enterprises since they do not have the responsibility of turning in a profit" is actually an indication of the fact that the remnant poison of "profit in command" pushed forward by Liu Shao-ch'i and company has not been eliminated thoroughly.

Now, whether the practice of accounting in construction enterprises would lead us to the evil road of capitalism and revisionism depends upon the kind of line we implement. Business accounting in socialist enterprises is fundamentally different from capitalist or revisionist business accounting. Our socialist business accounting is a means for reflecting the socialist achievements of the labor of the working class and promoting socialist labor emulation, aimed at "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and "building up our country to become a socialist nation with modern industries, modern agriculture, modern sciences and culture." Socialist accounting serves socialist revolution and socialist construction under the command of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

That being the case, business accounting in socialist enterprises is then a very good thing which we should grasp firmly and righteously. As long as we act in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line there will be no problems of capitalism or revisionism in our practice of business accounting. On the contrary, if we do not grasp business accounting, spend our money freely, manage our enterprises in a haphazard way, and

incur serious waste, we are liable to slip onto the evil road of capitalism and revisionism.

In the meantime, it is equally wrong to emphasize only the "unique condition of capital construction" and say "it is difficult to carry out accounting." We must admit that capital construction is indeed different from industrial production in some respects. Generally speaking the production cycle of capital construction is longer, the types of raw materials used are more numerous, cooperation relations within and without the enterprises are more complicated, new technical processes and new materials are often adopted and changes are often made during the course of designing and construction. However we must realize that it is precisely because of these complications that more attention should be paid to accounting in capital construction. In capital construction the slightest negligence in accounting will cause much bigger wastes than in ordinary production and the results will also be more serious.

Poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i and company's ideas of "longing for things big and foreign," "crawling at a snail's pace" and "when the family or enterprise is big we can afford to overspend," some of the factories could not begin operation even after many years, some of the factories were discovered to be impractical after they were completed, and some of the projects incurred great wastes during the course of construction. We must bear these lessons firmly in mind! If we insist too much on the "uniqueness" of construction enterprises, disregard business accounting and fail to economize expenditure, we shall only bring about "unique wastes" which will greatly jeopardize socialist construction.

"Establish a system of business accounting" is the principle for the management of socialist enterprises laid down by Chairman Mao. In the present new upsurge of socialist production and construction, construction enterprises must further develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, eliminate "Liu's poison" thoroughly, and overcome various erroneous tendencies which disregard accounting so as to elevate the standard of enterprise management and develop the movement of increasing production and practicing economy on the capital construction front more deep-goingly and more firmly.

Chairman Mao taught us: "We must conduct mass movement with any kind of work. It would not do without mass movement." As in the work of revolution, it is the masses of workers and peasants that play the decisive role in construction work. To step up business accounting in construction enterprises we must extensively develop the work of worker participation in accounting. To use mass accounting as the foundation is one of the characteristics of socialist accounting which differs from capitalist or revisionist accounting. This involves the question of whom do we rely upon and this is also one of the important tasks in the implementation of the "Charter of Anshan Steel Corporation."

On the capital construction front, the broad masses of workers work at construction sites all day long; so they are most familiar with the situation there. They know best where waste is, where latent potentials are, where economy can be practiced, how productive forces can be promoted, how the results of investment can be developed, etc. As a result, they should be most entitled to speak and most capable of bringing forth effective and feasible measures. If we do not have workers' participation our business accounting in construction enterprises will be divorced from practice and go into the dead-end of "experts to handle the finances." On the contrary, if we have workers' participation our accounting will become vigorous and we shall be able to "achieve more with less money." Consequently we must have mass auditing in construction enterprise and combine specialist accounting with mass accounting. Specialist accounting can have a base and life only when there is mass accounting.

To rely upon the masses of workers to practice accounting in construction enterprises, we must do away with those trivial systems divorced from practice, use Mao Tse-tung's thought to command everything and concentrate on "remolding." In the course of stepping up business accounting, No. 11 Metallurgical Construction Company held study classes for workers' representatives, developed "three-study, three-relation and three-criticism" activities, repudiated revisionism, rectified the work style and unified understanding in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Then the masses were mobilized to make suggestions and devise means. They practiced control of capital at different levels, mobilized the masses to examine budgets for construction work, and established such systems as accounting in construction teams, groups and squads and analysis of economic activities by the masses.

In this way the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation is developed realistically, struggle is conducted energetically, criticism is conducted profoundly and transformation is made quickly. This heightens the initiative of the cadres and workers in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, steps up the ideological revolutionization of the leadership squads, creates effective measures for improvement, quickly changes the appearance of enterprise management, and brings about a new situation of greater, faster, better and more economical results in project construction.

The key of relying upon the masses for financial management and stepping up business accounting lies in the leadership. Experience in many localities demonstrates that it is impossible to grasp this work if leadership squads in the enterprises fail to pay attention to it or when there are ideological obstacles in the leadership squads.

Leadership squads must first unify understanding and "dare" to act, before they can lead the masses to expose contradictions, develop line analysis and solve problems existing in enterprise management. Leading persons in construction enterprises must fully understand the glorious and difficult tasks assigned to us by the Party and State, oppose arrogance and self-complacency, be humble and prudent and advance ceaselessly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

At present the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation is developing in depth among some enterprises. Construction enterprises must raise reliance upon the masses for financial management and the strengthening of business accounting to the level of daily routine of the leadership squads, further step up enterprise management and make new contributions to the fulfillment of the 4th Five-Year Plan with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

* * *

ANTI-IMPERIALIST STRUGGLE

A Program For Anti-Imperialist Struggle

-- Editorial by the Jen-min Jih-pao, the Hung-ch'i and the Chieh-fang-chün Pao

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1971)

following is the full text of an editorial of may 20 by the "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily" entitled "a programme for anti-imperialist struggle":

on may 20, 1970, the great leader chairman mao issued the solemn statement "(boldface begins) people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation (boldface ends)" this solemn statement has shaken the world, immensely inspired the people of all countries in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs, and exerted a most far-reaching influence on the international situation. this brilliant document of historic significance has become a programme for the anti-imperialist struggle waged by the chinese people together with the revolutionary people throughout the world.

chairman mao points out in the statement: "(boldface begins) the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today. (boldface ends)" this is a most important scientific thesis set forth by chairman mao after summing up the development of the international situation in the twenty-odd postwar years and concisely summarizing the essential features of the present-day international class struggle.

the postwar history is one of fierce and repeated struggle waged by the people of all countries against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys; it is one of u.s. imperialism and its followers continuously launching wars of aggression and the people in various countries continuously waging revolutionary wars to defeat the aggressors. in its attempt to dominate the world, u.s. imperialism has committed aggression, intervention, subversion and sabotage everywhere. this has enabled the people of various countries to see more clearly its aggressive nature and inherent weakness and aroused them to revolutionary struggles against aggression and oppression. with the daily sharpening of the fundamental contradictions of the world and the steady awakening of the people of all countries, the world people's revolutionary movement is mounting. a new high tide of the struggle against u.s. imperialism is rising vigorously throughout the world.

the development of the international situation in the past year has fully borne out chairman mao's brilliant thesis that (boldface begins) revolution is the main trend in the world today (boldface ends).

at present, indochina is the main battlefield in the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism. the revolutionary situation in this region has undergone a deep-going change in the past year. as a result of u.s. imperialism's expansion of its war of aggression, the battlefields in the whole of indochina have merged into one and a new situation in which the 50 million people are united in struggle has emerged. the raging flames of the cambodian people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation are spreading rapidly. the vietnamese and lao people are persevering in protracted people's war and are growing ever stronger in the course of fighting. the great victory on highway 9 has won world-wide renown. the nixon government has landed itself in a blind alley and is at the end of its tether. its strategic plans have failed completely. the great victory won by the people of the three countries in indochina has tremendously inspired the people of small countries with a revolutionary fighting will to resist aggression by big countries and given a powerful impetus to the struggle of the people the world over against u.s. imperialism.

u.s. imperialism's aggressive war in indochina and its fascist rule over the american people have touched off violent revolutionary storms in the united states. the revolutionary struggle in various forms waged by the broad masses of the workers, afro-americans and other national minorities, students, women, soldiers and people of other strata against the nixon government's policies of aggression and war and racial discrimination has become more widespread, frequent and intense. increasing numbers of people have risen to oppose counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence. the people of the united states are dealing heavier and heavier blows from within at u.s. imperialism, the world people's ferocious enemy, and they have become an important vigorous force in the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism.

revolutionary struggles are developing with great vigour in asia, africa and latin america as well as in north america, europe and oceania. the albanian party of labour and other genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations in the world are scoring one fresh victory after another in their struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries. the struggle waged jointly by the chinese people and the people of korea, japan, the three countries in indochina and

other asian countries against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is advancing and deepening. the palestinian and other arab people have stood the test in the struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors and are continuing to march forward. the armed struggles of the people in southeast asia and throughout asia, africa and latin america are developing in depth. the cuban people are persisting in their struggle to oppose u.s. imperialist aggression and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty. the african peoples are resolutely fighting against aggression, subversion and intervention by colonialism and neo-colonialism; the guinean people have successfully smashed an armed invasion by the u.s.-portuguese colonialists. the workers' struggle and revolutionary mass movement in capitalist countries are surging violently. the polish people have waged a tempestuous revolutionary struggle against the revisionist rule. the flames of people's revolution are spreading to all corners of the world.

u.s. imperialism and the other superpower collude and at the same time contend with each other in a vain attempt to divide the world, and they have met with widespread opposition and resistance. more and more small and medium-sized countries have risen to oppose the power politics of the superpowers. latin american countries have stood up to the pressure of u.s. imperialism and joined forces to defend their national interests and their right over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters. ten oil-exporting countries have taken concerted action to oppose plunder and exploitation by u.s.-led imperialist oil monopoly groups. at the third conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries, strong condemnation was voiced against the big powers' interference in the internal affairs of other countries and their monopolization of international affairs. all this shows that the days when big powers dictated the destiny of the world are gone for ever.

countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want to make revolution -- this has become an irresistible trend of history. pounded by the waves of revolution of the world people, u.s. imperialism finds itself in a more passive, difficult and isolated position than ever. social-imperialism, too, finds the going tougher and tougher.

chairman mao points out in the statement: "(boldface begins) a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small

country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history. (boldface ends)" more and more people in the world have now done away with myths about u.s. imperialism and realized that u.s. imperialism, the huge monster, is not at all terrific. big and small, strong and weak are relative and may transform themselves into their opposites. u.s. imperialism can be defeated, provided that the people of all countries dare to rise and fight against it, and fight jointly.

the world is changing, changing in a direction more and more favourable to the people of all countries. however, the aggressive nature of imperialism will not change. u.s. imperialism will never be reconciled to its defeat. it has not for a moment relaxed its arms expansion and war preparations, nor has it relinquished its aggressive ambitions in the least. to save itself from doom, u.s. imperialism will inevitably counter-attack, make desperate struggles and even embark on a hazardous adventure. lenin, the great revolutionary teacher, said: "(boldface begins) modern war is born of imperialism. (boldface ends)" the world will have no peace as long as there is imperialism. the danger of a new world war still exists. we must maintain high vigilance and get prepared at all times. it is dangerous if we see only the raging revolutionary flames but not the enemy who is sharpening his knife, and think that in view of the excellent situation we can lay our heads on our pillows and just drop off to sleep.

chairman mao's great call "(boldface begins) people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation (boldface ends)" has won enthusiastic response throughout the world. in face of frenzied u.s. imperialist aggression in asia, the people of china, korea, viet nam, cambodia and laos have further strengthened their revolutionary unity. the anti-imperialist front in asia, africa and latin america has become stronger and broader. all peace-loving countries and people subjected to u.s. imperialist aggression, control, intervention or bullying have united to wage a common struggle. the international united front in the world against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs has expanded enormously in the past year.

the international united front against u.s. imperialism is an important magic weapon for the world people to defeat u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. in order to completely defeat u.s. imperialism -- the common enemy of

the world people, we should further expand and strengthen the international united front against u.s. imperialism, unite to the greatest extent with all forces that can be united, mobilize to the fullest all the positive factors favourable to the struggle against u.s. imperialism, and isolate and strike at the chief enemy to the utmost, so as to push to a new high the struggle of the world people against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

following chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people uphold proletarian internationalism, for ever stand on the side of the people of all countries, resolutely oppose u.s. imperialism's policies of aggression and war and firmly support the people of all countries in their revolutionary struggles. this stand of ours is firm and unshakeable. we will further strengthen the militant unity with the proletariat and the oppressed people and nations of the world and further unite with all the peace-loving countries and people subjected to u.s. imperialist aggression, control, intervention or bullying in a common struggle to thoroughly defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs.

POWER GENERATION

Northwest China Province Sets Up Small Hydro-Electric Power Stations

(NCNA-English Sining, May 18, 1971)

northwest china's chinghai province has set up many small hydro-electric power stations by relying on the collective strength of people's communes and production brigades. generating capacity of the power stations that went into production last year alone reached 2,500 kilowatts. the generating capacity of those set up over the last five years is 2.7 times that for the decade before the great proletarian cultural revolution. a contingent of peasant electricians is being formed.

set up in the eastern part of the province, the small stations are providing power for irrigation, the making of small farm tools, threshing and milling.

situated on the chinghai-tibet plateau, the province is the source of the yellow and yangtze rivers and has rich water resources. as far back as 1958, many communes and brigades began building small hydro-electric power stations under the guidance of the party's general line. by 1961 over 40 small stations were set up. but many of them were dismantled due to the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisipnist line which opposed the masses building power stations.

during the cultural revolution, the masses sharply criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist fallacies such as "let specialists undertake power station construction" and seeking ostentation and things foreign. they brought about a new high tide in building power stations under the inspiration of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people".

the hsuehshan people's commune of machin county in kolo tibetan autonomous chou is situated in a remote area and had many difficulties in constructing a power station. the commune members overcame them in the revolutionary spirit of hard work and self-reliance. they travelled 70 kilometres to carry back machines by shoulder-pole and within five months completed a twelve-kilowatt station.

doing away with fetishes and superstitions and emancipating the mind, the people in tungjen county of huangnan tibetan autonomous chou set up eight small stations with a total generating capacity of 230 kilowatts and constructed 50 kilometres of high power transmission lines. eighty per cent of the funds for the project was raised by the communes and brigades. the generating capacity of all the stations in the county now totals 602 kilowatts. this provides electricity for household use as well as for irrigation. the county has increased its irrigated acreage and 80 per cent of the threshing is done by electricity.

the province's new hydro-power equipment plant has begun making equipment for small stations. workers of the water conservancy and power bureau trial-produced a semi-tubular turbine. the new machine has been put into production and is of good quality. all this has provided favourable conditions for building small hydro-electric power stations. at present a number of such stations are under construction along the yellow river to irrigate the high-lying fields on its banks.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding Holds Annual Meeting

(NCNA-English London, May 16, 1971)

the society for anglo-chinese understanding (sacu) held its 1971 annual general meeting here yesterday.

the meeting attended by about 100 people was presided over by professor joan robinson, deputy chairman of the society.

a report by the council of management of sacu said: "understanding and friendship between the people of britain and china are growing, many more people (in britain) have become aware that china is building an alternative type of society. their interest is aroused by this great social experiment and by the achievements of the chinese people arising out of the cultural revolution."

the report summed up the work of the society in the past year for promoting the understanding and friendship between the british and chinese people through publications, public meetings, lectures and film shows.

it also gave an account of the development of sacu, pointing out that the membership showed an increase in the past year, and a marked increase during the past two or three months.

a resolution adopted at the meeting said: "this annual general meeting of the society for anglo-chinese understanding congratulates the chinese people on their outstanding achievements in the past year, a growing number of countries are showing recognition of these achievements and are establishing diplomatic relations with china."

it pointed out that the misrepresentations and distortions about china were being exposed by news of continuous successes in the fields of production, education and scientific experiment.

the resolution called upon all members of sacu to make every effort to spread information and promote greater understanding about china's policies and achievements.

it added: "in addition we urge all of our members to work through all groups and organizations to form public opinion in favour of forcing the government to break with their subservience to u.s. anti-china policies. this would mean especially the british government voting consistently in the general assembly in favour of china regaining its rightful place in the u.n."

in the evening after the annual meeting, members of the sacu visiting group to china made reports on their recent visit. they highly praised the chinese people on their achievements in various fields.

CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Issues 3rd Part of 21st Message to Khmer Nation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1971)

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia and chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, issued in Hangchow today the 3rd part of the 21st message to the Khmer nation. It reads in full as follows:

Dear compatriots,

In this third part of my message which is being presented to you, allow me to speak to you about the false and bogus "democracy" of the no less false and bogus "republic" of Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Cheng Heng-In Tam-Son Ngoc Thann.

The testimonies of some big and serious western newspapers and news agencies of the "free" world and the U.S. camp itself provide us with the proof that the "democratization" of the "Lonnolite" Cambodia means to plunge that part of our country not yet liberated by the National United Front of Cambodia (N.U.F.C.) into the worst and most despicable of criminal and corrupt dictatorships.

-- "Le Monde", March 4, 1971 -- "The officers have completely overshadowed the National Assembly which is no longer spoken of. The capitalists who form it are occupied with their own affairs. The chiefs of the police confiscate the properties of the opponents and fleece the Chinese and Vietnamese nationals who remain there."

-- The Phnompenn "parliament" passed (on March 28, 1970) in the interest of Lon Nol's dictatorial "government" a "law" proclaiming "the Khmer nation in danger". It is specified in this absolutely anti-democratic law that "the exercise of the rights stated in articles 4 (protecting the citizen from arbitrary arrests and detentions), 9 (concerning freedom of speech, writing, printing and publication), 10 (guaranteeing freedom of assembly and association) and 12 (guaranteeing privacy and inviolability of correspondence) is suspended". It is stated in the same law (which is always in force) that "the government is authorized to take by decree-laws appropriate measures in matters of police and justice, press and opinion, assembly, and private correspondence."

-- On May 30, 1970, the Lon Nol government imposed on the people, by a "decree-law", an inhuman "martial law". The Lonnolites, who have climbed to power by means of a plot and a coup d'etat, proclaim in their "martial law" the shooting to death of "those who hatch a plot or attempt a coup d'etat against the government (sic), those who take part in or openly incite the revolt and insurrection against the government (sic), those who engage themselves voluntarily, by speech or writing or any other visual or auditory means, in subversive propaganda or in sowing panic in the army or the defence forces". It is also stated in this law that "those who listen to the broadcast of the radio of Peking (sic), of Hanoi (sic), of the Vietcong (sic) or other enemy broadcast are to be sentenced to forced labour for a period ranging from 5 to 20 years".

-- now, even the phnompenh press, instrument of the lon nol gang, manifests, after all, its suffering and humiliation of being placed under a yoke as inhuman as the fascist laws of the "republic" of so-called "national salvation".

-- a.f.p. -- december 30, 1970 -- cable of laurent chevallier -- "a decree signed by head of state (sic) cheng heng and premier lon nol suspended... article nine of the constitution, guaranteeing freedom of expression.... the (censorship) commission's task will be to review all newspapers, weekly and monthly publications thoroughly prior to publication. preliminary censorship was established on march 23 this year, after prince norodom sihanouk's ouster."

this proves that, contrary to the odious calumnies of the lonnolite press, there was no preliminary censorship (nor posterior censorship) of newspapers, magazines and other publications under my supreme magistracy.

and a.f.p. continues: "outgoing dispatches from foreign press correspondents (are) subject to censorship. the cambodian-language daily 'nokor thom' was today the censor's first victim for having published a story headlined 'is the regime sick?' it was seized by the information ministry. 'nokor thom' described the decree as a 'feudal' measure and said censorship amounted to a 'moral downfall'. among the backers of 'nokor thom' is mr. sim var... who played an instrumental role in bringing about the downfall of prince sihanouk."

heaven punishes sim var. under sihanouk whom he hated, this sim var could write and say whatever he wanted in his paper. "his republic" at present points out to sim var that he must from now on bow down and "return to the ranks". and a.f.p. reproduced, as a funeral oration for the freedom of sim var and the press in phnompenh, the following conclusion of an editorial of the woeful "nokor thom": "perhaps at present, tired of being liked and supported, the government (of phnompenh) would like to make itself feared," added the author of the article, director of the daily.

-- u.p.i. december 30, 1970: "cambodian police today confiscated and burned all copies of a cambodian language daily newspaper carrying an editorial attacking the government's new policy...."

-- a.f.p. -- december 31, 1970 -- "... the premises of the paper are guarded by military police who forbid anybody to enter, including the personnel of the paper. the decision of the ministry of information is taken with the motive that 'abusive criticisms of government acts made publicly in a malicious and hostile spirit can have the effect of discrediting the government in public opinion and impeding its action.'"

that is the lot reserved by the "republic" (liberty-fraternity-equality) of the lonnolites for its own press in the name of "anti-despotism and anti-feudalism" exclamation

the "liberalism" of the "republic" of phnompenh goes to the extent to punish another newspaper "satnearanak-rath khmer", called -- oh, what an irony exclamation -- "la republique khmere" -- for "having resumed its publication after several days' interruption for reasons described

as 'technical' by the direction of the paper without informing the services of the ministry of information" (sic), said an a.f.p. cable dated january 3, 1971.

the "final word", which is worth its "weight in gold", rests with sirik matak who, according to the same a.f.p. cable, said to his hired scribblers that censorship "is an indispensable means in the struggle waged by cambodia the only of which is to make the nation live on" exclamation

-- "the sunday review", february 28, 1971 (australia) -- "the regime arrested and imprisoned prince sihanouk's sons (naradipo and ranaridh) and daughter (princess botum bopha, the mother of three small children).... according to observers in phnompenh (their) affairs were investigated but no evidence against (sihanouk's children) was uncovered.... the regime said, when they were arrested, they were "being questioned regarding the dissemination of pro-communist propaganda and subversive activities in phnompenh.... both (ranaridh and naradipo) are... in jail... incriminated by treasonable "tracts" found in their houses. this is a standard charge laid against those alleged to have been disloyal to the lon nol regime.... the rest of the cambodian royal family is now living under house arrest. none can leave the country. ailing queen sisowath kossamak, prince sihanouk's mother, who is now in her seventies, wants to go to france where she can get treatment for her particularly painful arthritis. the regime has refused her permission to leave cambodia.... there has been some protest by australians about the situation and demands that members of the royal family be allowed to go into exile."

the australian press which is, however, on the side of u.s. imperialism, master of the "republic" of lon nol, cannot refrain from, together with the australian people, having pity on the royal family, my innocent children and her majesty the queen whom the fascist dictatorship of the lonnolites are savagely maltreating.

-- a.f.p. april 3, 1971: "two witnesses in treason trial of... the son and daughter of prince sihanouk, norodom naradipo and norodom botum bopha, claimed today they had been tortured by (lon nol's) police.... one of the two, who alleged he was tortured, huoch smoeurn, started to undress in court to show marks where electrodes had been attached..... a former servant of botum bopha said (lon nol's) police twice tortured her with electricity to force her to make a false confession."

-- reuter, april 3 -- by peter shahdeck: "accused corporal ouk som eun denied that he had ever contacted prince naradipo or the princess. the corporal said he was forced to admit that he had received money for printing anti-government slogans after being badly beaten up at the military police headquarters. stripping off his white prison jacket, he pointed at ... marks on his body and, almost on the verge of tears, shouted that he had been forced to make false statement."

-- a.f.p. march 24, 1971: "cambodian government forces are assembling the population of certain areas of cambodia in 'strategic hamlets exclamation' .... (lon nol's) soldiers... brought together 160 families from the commune of veal pong, 15 kilometres southwest of the former royal capital of oudong. after searching them and checking their identities, the soldiers installed them in a 'strategic hamlet'."

in other parts of the world, when the "republic" is proclaimed, the ex-reigning family is allowed to go into exile abroad. the fascist "republic" of lon nol, slave of u.s. imperialism, does not hesitate to violate international rules and customs by imprisoning and holding as hostages members of the royal family including an aged and sick queen who has never taken an active part in politics and has always protected the lonnolites throughout her reign.

the day after the coup d'etat of march 18, 1970, her grandchildren asked to be exiled to france. but lon nol-sirik matak preferred to hold them as hostages so as to be able to condemn them severely to forced labour later.

the lonnolites and sirikmatakites arrested the royalists sprung from the people and savagely tortured them in order to extort "confessions" according to which they and my children had participated in a "communist" conspiracy against the "republic" of phnompenh. in so doing, they contradict their own propaganda according to which "none of the khmer people" is against their regime or for communism exclamation

they also claim that all peasants outside phnompenh support their "republic". but today they themselves expose their lie by forcing the peasants living in the zone not yet liberated to abandon their villages and live in hitlerite-type concentration camps euphemistically called "strategic hamlets"; the author of this name was the (late) notorious bloodthirsty dictator ngo dinh diem.

the self-styled democratic big powers (beginning with great britain) should feel themselves "honoured" to have diplomatic relations with a "republic" as fascist in a machiavellian way as that of phnompenh exclamation

somewhere in the world there is a certain number of countries which are under dictatorial and fascist regimes. but people have never seen a dictatorial and fascist regime as despicable as that of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh-in tam-cheng heng in phnompenh. the arch-criminal police (gestapo) of phnompenh only dare to oppress the weak but fawn on the "powers of today" and the foreigners of the so-called "free" world.

"le monde" (a big french newspaper) in its april 21, 1971 issue said: "at the entrance of the city (phnompenh), there is a barrier. humble people on bicycles or in chinese trucks are subjected to meddlesome inspection while rapid and respectful inspection is made on officials or western foreigners in private cars.... phnompenh has become an entrenched camp: every ministry or public institution has been transformed into a small fort. barbed wire provided by the united states has been put up widely on the pavements in double or triple rows, and paper and debris are heaped under the wire.... the municipal police regarded as too "sihanoukite" has been dissolved and replaced by military police. many young people (middle school and college students...) have joined military police which allow them to stay unquestionably in the capital far from the front. with a round enamelled plate on the chest, a heavy pistol hanging on the hip, they incarnate ... power. they exercise full-power on the common people: itinerant dealers, tricycle drivers, taxi and lorry drivers and people of minority nationalities .... as in saigon, the authorities have divided the districts of the city into blocks around a fortified small house built on the pavement and protected by anti-grenade wire lattice. a small group of leading members designated among the innabitants and bearing blue brassard are busy with the work

of inspection and receiving denunciations.... everyone responsible for security is afraid of assassination and all the more of the reproaches that would overwhelm him when incidents happen.... zig-zag trenches were dug on the pavements and near-by roads to block the way. while giving the illusion of a rigorous defensive organization, the leader of an institution in phnompenh disclosed that in his personnel 'there are quite a number' of sympathizers of the national united front of kampuchea of sihanouk but he has taken good care not to expose them."

european and other self-styled "democratic" powers which maintain diplomatic relations with the phnompenh regime should feel "proud" of themselves to live in this "lonnolite" city where fascism reigns in all its horror and all its shamelessness (the innocent common people bear the expense of all this). these powers claim that the n.u.f.k. has no supporters in the "lonnolite" organizations of the capital. but the article of the big and serious french paper "le monde" from which i quoted some passages in the above reveals that the municipal police must have been dissolved on account of "crime" of "sihanoukism" and, in the "self-defense" organization of the phnompenh municipality "there are quite a number of sympathizers of the n.u.f.k. of sihanouk" exclamation

the same article devotes many paragraghs to very "conspicuous" corruption and rottenness of the extremely vicious, anti-popular and anti-national "republic" of phnompenh:

(the lot of the lonnolite soldier is) ... "mediocre: the modest monthly pay of 1,700 riels is neither offered regularly nor in full .... 'provisions will arrive in a few days,' an officer promised his soldiers who had nothing to eat. the lot of non-commissioned officers is more enviable. the officers can make fortune. a former primary school teacher who became "quarter master-general" in charge of the pay and logistics of a battalion, boasted of having made several thousand riels in a few months. his life had changed: he had exchanged his wooden house for a luxurious apartment house and given up his modest honda cycle for a gleaming mercedes and kept a vietnamese concubine. 'why don't you do the same?' he asked one of his colleagues who remains a civilian. the secret of this rapid fortune is easily explained: the 'quarter-master general' shares with the leader of the battalion the pay of the dead or deserted soldiers when the death or desertion has not been reported. the non-commissioned officers hire children to do purchases and fatigue duty: several hundred riels are sufficient to make them content and the chiefs pocket the rest. that is why people often see boys putting on sack-cloth jackets which are too big for them and carrying weapons as big as themselves .... disguised pillage forms another source of fortune: in the region of oudong, a group of non-commissioned officers forced the peasants to sell their ox at 2,000 riels; by reselling the beef to their soldiers 70 riels a kilogramme they got ten times the price of the purchase. other people who profit from the war: profiteers who supply provisions for the khmer army by carrying on dealings with hongkong and taipei industrialists. the invoice ... is duplicated and the importer shares the profit with superior officers.... at a new 'market of the thieves' in phnompenh, the amulets which protect people from being wounded in war and decorations for the wounded are displayed at the same street stalls.... beggary, rare one year ago, has become common. for the poorest citizens, life is more and more difficult. the most modest families are contented with rice, and pay tax for it. families with a medium-level living standard have cut down one plate

from their menu.... the prices of pork and beef have doubled in a few months. the prices of imported goods have risen.... the exchange rate one year ago was 12 riels to one franc, and now is 25 riels to one franc.... a proprietor of 150 taxis wound up his business and took refuge in singapore.... he took care to export his capital in time, following the example of profiteers who evacuate to hongkong and geneva with their profits converted into u.s. dollars. as a result, the prices of manufactured goods rose.... this instability is favourable to the upstarts who drive proudly in ford mustang while traditionally well-to-do families know what want is .... censorship ... of the press ... covers up the facts ..., but it is not necessary for the press to make exposure for the corruption, and the consequences of war are known to all exclamation"

here are the hideous, foul and extremely criminal features of the self-styled "republican" regime -- under the slogans "freedom, happiness, prosperity, peace and greatness" -- of lon nol-sirik matak-in tam-cheng heng-son ngoc thanh.

the clergy, youth, intellectuals and other citizens of phnompenh in whom the flame of patriotism and love for the common people is still blazing: do they have the right to fold their arms instead of revolting and overthrowing this gang of shameless gangsters who deliberately plunge their own country and their own people into war and enslavement to the benefit of u.s. imperialism in order to enrich themselves and to be in possession of power established on the indescribable misery and the corpses of innocent compatriots?

but if some compatriots in phnompenh who are neither fascist nor corrupt dare not rise and struggle against lon nol, the patriots of the n.u.f.k. dare to do so and will not fail to completely crush the lonnolite vermin according to the plan which was already formulated by the royal government of national union of cambodia inside cambodia headed by vice-prime minister khieu samphan.

mr. khieu samphan in his report dated january 19, 1971 addressed to samdech chaufea penn nouth and to myself, said: "we confirm to samdech the following fundamental aims of our struggle: first, drive out of cambodia all the u.s. aggressors and their mercenaries of saigon, bangkok and other countries.

"secondly, eliminate to the last the traitors of whom lon nol, sirik matak and son ngoc thanh are the chieftains. thirdly, recover the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country and build an independent, neutral, peaceful, democratic and prosperous cambodia in conformity with the political programme of the n.u.f.k."

dear compatriots,

i conclude here the third part of my 21st message. next week i shall read to you the fourth part of the same message to our nation.

long live the national united front of cambodia exclamation

long live the khmer people struggling under the banner of the n.u.f.c. against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys exclamation

CHINA AND CONGO (B)

National People's Army Football Team of People's Republic of the Congo Leaves for Nanking After Visit to Sian and Yenan

(NCNA-English Sian, May 19, 1971)

the national people's army football team of the people's republic of the congo left sian for nanking by plane today after its friendly visit to shensi province. the team is led by lieutenant jacques n'dolou, leading member of the sports department of the national people's army.

the congolese team arrived in sian from shenyang on may 14. that evening the shensi provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army gave a banquet to warmly welcome the congolese friends.

during their stay in shensi, the congolese guests went to yenan, the revolutionary heartland of the chinese people, and visited yangchialing, the date orchard and wangchiaping -- places where the chinese people's great leader chairman mao once lived -- and the yenan revolutionary memorial centre and the exhibition on the history of the former chinese people's anti-japanese military and political college. they were guests of honour at a banquet given by the p.l.a. yenan area sub-command.

while in sian, the team played a friendly match with the shensi provincial football team. watching the match were leading members of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. shensi provincial command and the sian municipal revolutionary committee including li jui-shan, huang ching-yao, hsiao chun, yuan ke-fu and wei ming-chung. li jui-shan, huang ching-yao and others met and had a friendly conversation with lieutenant jacques n'dolou, leading member of the sports department of the national people's army of the people's republic of the congo, and jean-jacques melingui, political instructor of the football team.

on its arrival and departure from sian, the team was given a warm welcome and send-off at the airport by leading members of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. shensi provincial command and the sian municipal revolutionary committee, as well as local sportsmen.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban National Football Team Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1971)

a cuban national football team led by otto luis riera brito, leading member of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation, arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china on invitation.

welcoming the team at the airport were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other departments concerned including li ching-chuan, chen teh-ho, hu hung-fan, hsin cheng, tao ta-chao, tsou po-hsien and wei chun-lin as well as chinese football players.

viriato mora diaz, charge d'affaires ad interim of the cuban embassy in peking, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy were present.

paek sang byong, third secretary of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, was also present.

when the cuban guests alighted from the plane, the airport echoed with warm applause. li ching-chuan and other leading members and chinese sportsmen stepped forward and cordially shook hands with them in warm welcome. the cuban sportsmen said happily: we received the chinese women's basketball team on our land not long ago and today we have come to your midst. such close friendly contacts reflect the profound friendship between the people of cuba and china.

members of the team are: coaches: kim yong ha (of the democratic people's republic of korea coaching in cuba) and sergio padron moreno; and players: antonio garces segura, jose reinoso zayas, carlos azcuy herrera, rene bonora puerta, angel perez fortun, miguel rivero bonilla, francisco farinas gutierrez, francisco piedra hernandez, andres roldan cordero, dagoberto lara soriano, luis holmaza odelin, jose luis elejalde gorostiza, luis hernandez herez, julio cepero baloin, carlos henry bracha, jorge masso mustelier, william bennett barrak, miguel lopez gonzalez, orestes perez hernandez, lorenzo solomayor fernandez, gabriel valenzuela moleno and jose verdecia ochoa.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Cuban National Football Team

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1971)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet this noon, warmly welcoming all the members of the cuban national football team led by otto luis riera brito, leading member of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation.

viriato mora diaz, charge d'affaires ad interim of the cuban embassy in peking, and his wife, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy attended the banquet.

present were leading members of the chinese departments concerned wang hsin-ting, tien wei-hsin, tsao cheng, shen chien, ma wen-po, li ching-chuan, chen shu-huai, wang hsiao-yi, chen ten-ho and hsin cheng, as well as chinese football players.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people of china and cuba. the chinese and cuban comrades talked cordially and time and again toasted the everlasting militant friendship between the people of the two countries and the vigorous development of sports in both countries.

tsao cheng, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and otto luis riera brito spoke at the banquet. tsao cheng said: although china and cuba are far apart, the people of the two countries have long forged profound revolutionary friendship in the struggle against spanish colonialism. this friendship has been further developed in the struggle against the common enemy u.s. imperialism. we believe that the visit of the cuban national football team will make new contributions in promoting the friendship between the people of the two countries.

otto luis riera brito said: we are glad to have this opportunity to visit china. the warm and friendly hospitality accorded us makes us feel at home. the cuban and chinese people are comrades fighting in the same trench. we do not care much about the results in competition. we have come to learn from each other and promote friendship.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

China, Czechoslovakia Sign Agreement on Exchange of Goods and Payments for 1971

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1971)

an agreement on the exchange of goods and payments for 1971 between china and czechoslovakia was signed in prague yesterday.

chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and honusek, czechoslovak deputy minister of foreign trade, signed the agreement on behalf of their own governments.

present at the signing ceremony were hustoles, czechoslovak acting minister of foreign trade; hloch, deputy minister of foreign trade; and others.

tsung ke-wen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in czechoslovakia was also present at the ceremony.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

China-GDR 1971 Agreement on Exchange of Goods and Payments Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1971)

an agreement on exchange of goods and payments for 1971 between the governments of the people's republic of china and the german democratic republic was signed in peking today.

vice-premier li hsien-nien attended the signing ceremony.

li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and kurt fenske, leader of the government trade delegation of the german democratic republic and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, signed on the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

attending the signing ceremony were leading members of the chinese departments concerned li lien-ching, tu yung-hsi, wang pin and li shu-chien, as well as wang yen-yi and wu teh-jung.

lothar strauss, charge d'affaires ad interim of the g.d.r. embassy in peking, gunter klemer, deputy leader of the delegation, and members of the delegation c. eckloff and p. kahn attended the signing ceremony.

prior to the signing ceremony, vice-premier li hsien-nien met all the members of the government trade delegation of the german democratic republic.

EXPORT FAIR

Friendship from Five Continents Expressed at China's 1971 Spring Export Commodities Fair

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 18, 1971)

china's 1971 spring export commodities fair which closed after a month's run on may 15 was visited by more than 16,000 businessmen from over 90 countries and regions on the five continents, foreign guests and overseas chinese and compatriots from hongkong and macao. included were many political, economic and trade delegations and government officials from other countries and foreign journalists, sportsmen and friendly personages and organizations.

the foreign guests deepened their understanding of china by visiting the fair, negotiating trade with china and visiting factories, villages and schools in kwangchow and nearby areas. many friends at the fair expressed their profound friendship for the chinese people. they said that they were deeply impressed by china's adherence to the policy of establishing friendly relations with foreign countries having different social systems on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence and the policy of promoting friendly exchanges with people of various countries.

socialist china is thriving and things get better every day under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader and under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the ninth party congress. the colourful exhibits, models and pictures at the fair vividly reflected the new achievements of china's socialist revolution and socialist construction made under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the pavilions devoted to the mass movement to learn from tachai, pace-setter in china's agriculture, and to local and livestock products showed that this mass movement has deepened and broadened and the country has reaped good harvests nine years running. the exhibits showed that the increase in china's agricultural output last year was the highest since liberation. the average per-hectare grain yield of chekiang and kwangtung provinces and peking, shanghai and tientsin municipalities surpassed the targets set in the national programme for agricultural development. the increase in grain output made by a number of northern provinces is ending the historic need to send large amounts of grain every year from southern to northern china. the exhibits also featured the growth of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries and other side-line production in china's countryside in line with the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development."

the pavilion devoted to the mass movement to learn from the taching oilfield in industry showed that this mass movement has deepened. the taching oilfield is the standard bearer of china's industry commended by chairman mao. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, taching is advancing at an accelerated pace. the oilfield's crude oil output in 1970 was 2.5 times that of 1965, the year before the cultural revolution. in the same period, oil refining capacity increased 170 per cent and the number of petroleum products, 75 per cent.

the fruitful results achieved in production and construction by a number of new branches of industry in china and by the border areas where industry was less developed are featured. this has been achieved under the guidance of chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance and hard struggle.

dozens of high-quality products, including woolen textiles, woolen blankets, rugs and knitting wool, made by tibet's first woolen mill -- the linchin woolen mill -- were on show at the fair for the first time. they attracted special attention. owing to centuries of brutal rule of serfdom, the economy of tibet remained backward before liberation. industrial enterprises making farm tools and daily necessities were set up in tibet for the first time after liberation. however, modern industry made slow progress before the great proletarian cultural revolution because of interference by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. although tibet abounds in wool, no woolen mill was then built. after the cultural revolution started in 1966, a group of textile workers arrived in tibet from shanghai and with emancipated tibetan serfs, built tibet's first woolen mill. the first generation of skilled tibetan textile workers has come into being. the products they turn out not only meet the needs of the tibetan people but also provided items for export at the fair. many foreign friends and businessmen regarded this as another example showing

now with the development of china's socialist construction, the country's export potential had grown.

many foreign friends and businessmen were not only deeply impressed by the abundance of exhibits at the fair, but also praised china's foreign trade policy of equality and mutual benefit and supplying each other's needs. some trade delegations and guests from arab countries and african nationalist countries raised specific demands for amounts, colours and standards of commodities in trade talks in accordance with the needs of their countries. proceeding from the principle of equality and mutual benefit, china's foreign trade workers met their demands. an african trade delegation urgently needed an all-aluminum wire, to be measured by inches. but the wire made in china has specifications according to the metric system. though there were difficulties in producing the wire in new specifications at such short notice, the demand of the delegation was satisfied.

guests from an asian country wanted to buy a textile product which had already been sold out. the workers at the fair managed to supply it. the trade delegation of an african country wanted to see how the rice transplanters work in the fields. the workers at the fair soon arranged with a people's commune on the outskirts of kwangchow, and then invited the african friends to see the transplanters in action. talking about his impressions of the fair, an arab friend from the middle east said that china adheres to the principle of equality in foreign trade and gives equal treatment to big and small nations and big and small business concerns. he said that china is a true friend of the people of arab countries.

the fair helped promote the profound friendship and militant unity between the people of china and the rest of the world, a friendship and unity forged in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. a group of vietnamese comrades coming from the forefront of the anti-u.s. imperialist struggle told their chinese comrades about the tremendous victories won by the people of viet nam and the other countries of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, as well as their determination to wrest complete victory in the war. the chinese comrades drew great inspiration from this. they acclaimed the brilliant victories of the people of viet nam and the other countries of indochina as a major contribution to the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and a great encouragement and support to the chinese people. they expressed readiness to learn from the people of viet nam and the other countries of indochina.

as soon as they came to the fair, many japanese friends conveyed to the chinese staff the friendly sentiments of the japanese people for the chinese people. some of them said that the pictures at the fair depicting the japanese people's heroic struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries was an encouragement to the japanese people.

many latin american friends told the chinese staff the struggle waged by the latin american countries and peoples against u.s. imperialist aggression and to safeguard their rights over territorial seas. they said that the latin american peoples would certainly win in the struggle with the support of the people throughout the world including the chinese people.

chinese staff members at the fair were of the opinion that these contacts helped enhance the friendship and militant unity between the people of all countries. they said that they would act in line with chairman mao's teachings, continue to hold high the banner of proletarian internationalism and strive to strengthen their militant unity with the people the world over which was formed in the struggle against the common enemy u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Government Economic Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1971)

a government economic delegation of the republic of italy arrived here by air this evening. leader of the delegation is hon. mario zagari, italian minister of foreign trade, and deputy leader is armando fracassi, director of the department for trade agreements of the ministry for foreign trade. the delegation is invited by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china.

the 76-member delegation is made up of government officials and personages in economic, industrial, banking and journalist circles.

the delegation was given a warm welcome at the airport by minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and leading members of the departments concerned including cheng yi-shan, wang jun-sheng, chu chien-pai, tang hai-kuang, yuan tu-lin, chang hsih-cheng, teng kang, wang wen-lin, tsui ping and wang hsiao-yi; and leading members of china's national import and export corporations.

italian ambassador to china folco trabalza and diplomatic officials of the embassy were present.

when the delegation stopped over in shanghai this afternoon, it was greeted and seen off at the airport by leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the departments concerned including feng kuo-chu, hsu chung-yi and shih no.

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets and Fetes Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, honorary president of the china-japan friendship association and president of the chinese academy of sciences, met and gave a banquet here today in honour of the japanese guests philosopher kazuto matsumura and his wife, historian kiyoshi inoue, economist yoshio kobayashi and historian keiichi fujita.

the meeting and banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. guests and hosts in their cordial conversation pledged to fight together against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese departments concerned and scientists: wang kuo-chuan, tsui hsing, chou pei-yuan, yu li-chun, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, hao meng-pi, hsing jen-hsien, chang chien, yu sheng-wu, hsia nai and tsao wen-pin, and interpreters chen jui-hua and chang shu-chiu.

CHINA AND LAOS

Heroes and Model Workers Delegation of Laotian Patriotic Front Visits Shaoshan

(NCNA-English Changsha, May 18, 1971)

the heroes and model workers delegation of the laotian patriotic front led by delegation leader ohsakhan made a special trip yesterday to shaoshan, the chinese people's great leader chairman mao's home village, accompanied by cheng chi-wen, deputy commander of the hunan provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army. the delegation was given a warm welcome by local revolutionary people.

an atmosphere of profound militant friendship of proletarian internationalism prevailed in the shaoshan area during the visit of the laotian comrades-in-arms. when delegation leader ohsakhan and the other laotian comrades-in-arms arrived at shaoshan by train yesterday morning, welcomers lining the road beat drums and gongs, waved bouquets and shouted slogans to give them a militant salute, and ma yu-ching, vice-chairman of the shaoshan area revolutionary committee and deputy political commissar of the shaoshan area people's armed forces department, and others stepped forward and cordially shook hands with them in warm welcome.

delegation leader ohsakhan and the other laotian comrades-in-arms visited chairman mao's birthplace and an exhibition hall attached to it. the laotian and chinese comrades-in-arms were photographed together in front of chairman mao's birthplace.

delegation leader ohsakhan warmly praised the brilliant victories won by the chinese people under the leadership of their great leader chairman mao.

he said: "we are happy to learn in our visit how chairman mao tsetung has led the chinese people in overcoming the many difficulties on the road of revolution and led the chinese people from victory to still greater victory. the valuable experience and victories of the chinese revolution are inspiring the laotian people in our war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. chairman mao is the great leader of the chinese people and the great and close friend of the laotian people."

on behalf of the armymen and people of shaoshan, ma yu-ching, vice-chairman of the shaoshan area revolutionary committee, thanked the laotian comrades-in-arms for their visit.

he said: "under the leadership of prince souphanouvong, the laotian people are fighting heroically and winning one victory after another in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. this is a great support and encouragement to the chinese people. the visit of the laotian comrades-in-arms to shaoshan gives us a good opportunity to learn from them. we people of shaoshan will learn from the laotian people their revolutionary spirit of daring to fight and win. we will do better in the socialist revolution and construction, and by our concrete action support the people of laos, viet nam and cambodia in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and contribute our share to completely defeating our common enemy."

the shaoshan area revolutionary committee gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the laotian comrades-in-arms. the chinese and laotian comrades-in-arms at the happy gathering enthusiastically cheered the daily growing militant friendship and unity of the people of the two countries.

when the laotian comrades-in-arms bade farewell to the shaoshan armymen and people this morning, delegation leader ohsakhan presented the shaoshan people with a flag of the laotian patriotic front and photos on the great victories of route 9. on behalf of the shaoshan people, ma yu-ching presented beautiful photo albums of shaoshan to the laotian comrades-in-arms. delegation leader ohsakhan wrote in the visitors' book, wishing the people of shaoshan, chairman mao's home village, still greater success and that the militant friendship between the people of china and laos will remain ever green.

the delegation arrived in changsha from shanghai by special plane on the morning of may 16 in the company of wu hsiao-ta, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Head of State Receives Chinese Technical Personnel

(NCNA-English Bamako, May 17, 1971)

malian head of state moussa traore in his recent inspection tour to dougabougou received sung hsiao-shou and tung cheng-chin, responsible members of the chinese technicians groups, and representatives of chinese technical personnel working in the sugar refinery and the sugar-cane plantation in dougabougou, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

moussa traore expressed satisfaction with the work accomplished by the chinese technical personnel. he said that the relations of friendly cooperation have linked mali and china together. the sugar refinery and the sugar-cane plantation in dougabougou are the abundant fruits of the ties of friendship between the malian and chinese peoples, he added.

present on the occasion were: filifing sissoko, member of the national liberation military committee; sory coulibary, minister-delegate of the national liberation military committee in charge of public affairs and labour; zanga coulibary, minister of production; tieoule konate, general director of the development bank of mali; abdourhamane maiga, governor of the region of segou; and issa ongoiba, general director of niger office. they all accompanied the head of state on his inspection tour.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Princess Sharada and Kumar Shah of Kingdom of Nepal Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1971)

princess sharada rajya lakshmi devi shah of the kingdom of nepal, kumar khadga bikram shah and a nepalese national sports council delegation he is leading arrived here by special plane at noon today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

members of the nepalese national sports council delegation are: dwarika ram bhagat, member of the nepalese national sports council; naresh adhikari, public relations officer of the nepalese national sports council; and bhairab prasad rimal, secretary of the mecni zone sports development committee.

welcoming the distinguished nepalese guests at the airport were: li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; tsao cheng, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission; s h ciang and lo shu-cha , members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; liu shao-wen, leading member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; ting hsi-lin, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; lin hai-mei, yen cheng-shang and tsou ko-hsien, leading members of the other departments concerned;

table tennis coaches hsu yin-sheng and qian shou-yu; table tennis players chuang tse-tung and lin hui-ching and other sportsmen.

when princess sharada, kumar shah and the other distinguished nepalese guests alighted from the plane, vice-premier li hsien-nien and others stepped forward to shake hands with them to express warm welcome. children presented the distinguished guests with bouquets.

arriving in peking on the same plane were: wang chen, department deputy director of the foreign ministry; wang hai-jung, leading member of the protocol department, and tang yen-wen, leading member of the asian affairs department, of the foreign ministry; and ramadhir subba, ambassador of the kingdom of nepal to china, and his wife. all of them went to kwangchow specially to welcome the guests.

present at the airport were niranjan bhattarai, first secretary, lt. col. keshar bahadur karki, military attache, and other diplomatic officials, of the embassy of the kingdom of nepal in peking.

on their arrival in kwangchow on may 18 and departure from kwangchow today, princess sharada, kumar shah and the other distinguished nepalese guests were given a warm welcome and send-off by lin li-ming and liang hsiu-chen, vice-chairmen of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and hu nan-ching and liu kuei-tan, vice-chairmen of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee. the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet on the evening of may 18 in honour of the distinguished nepalese guests.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Delegation of General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1971)

the delegation of the general federation of trade unions of korea led by kim myong son, vice-chairman of the central committee of the federation, left here for home by plane this morning after participating in the may day celebrations together with the chinese working class and people and paying a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by liu hsi-chang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the standing committee of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers; chang shih-chung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers; leading members of the departments concerned jen yun-chung, chang hsiang-shan and mao pao-chung; peking textile worker li hsi-fu; and tien shu-chien, chin hui, yang chun-cheng and chang chen-hai.

kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, and diplomatic officials of the embassy were present.

the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms talked cordially at the airport and shook hands to bid each other farewell. delegation leader kim myong son said: the delegation's friendly visit to china has come to a successful conclusion and this visit has further strengthened the militant friendship and unity between the working class and people of korea and china. comrade liu hsi-chang said: the delegation's visit to china has provided us with an opportunity to learn from the korean working class and people and is a great help to us. he asked delegation leader kim myong son and other korean comrades-in-arms to convey the regards and militant friendship of the chinese working class and people for the korean working class and people.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to Lead Romanian Party and Government Delegation for Official Friendly Visit to China at Invitation of CPC Central Committee and Chinese Government

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1971)

a party and government delegation of the romanian socialist republic led by comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council, will pay an official friendly visit to the people's republic of china in early june at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND US

Premier Chou En-lai and Chinese Academy of Sciences President Kuo Mo-jo Meet American Professors

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, president of the chinese academy of sciences and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met here today professor arthur w. galston, plant physiologist, and professor ethan r. signer, microbiologist, of the united states.

the hosts and guests had pictures taken together and had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese organizations concerned, scientists, professors and functionaries hao meng-pi, pan cmun, lin jung, li cheng-li, wei chiang-chun, chang wen-chin, chang yu, tang wen-sheng and kuo chia-ting.

US

Afro-Americans' New Struggle Against Violent Repression

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1971)

hundreds of afro-americans in brooklyn, new york, rose in a new struggle yesterday angrily protesting against the fascist atrocity committed by a reactionary police official in killing an afro-american, according to reports from washington.

an afro-american was shot yesterday by a patrolman in brooklyn, new york. this bloody atrocity aroused great indignation among the local afro-american people. hundreds of them immediately took to the street to wage a valiant struggle against the violent repression. the reactionary authorities sent out a large number of "riot-trained" police to barbarously suppress the afro-americans. they also proclaimed that motorcycle units throughout the city were "alerted". defying brute force, however, the afro-americans overturned some cars and fought furiously with the reactionary police.

brooklyn of new york city is the second largest afro-american slum area in the united states, with about 400,000 afro-americans crammed in there. apart from the awfully poor living conditions, the afro-americans suffer from all kinds of bullying and oppression by the white racists. such a situation has aroused malcontent and resistance on the part of the afro-american masses. it was reported that this was the second time in less than two weeks for the afro-american masses to struggle against violent repression. on may 5, they set more than 111 fires in brooklyn streets and heroically fought the reactionary police for several hours.

Signalmen's Strike Paralyses US Railway Transport

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1971)

nearly all railway transport in the united states came to a standstill today as 13,000 railway signalmen walked out at six a.m. local time, according to a report from washington.

this dealt another heavy blow to u.s. monopoly capital following the strike of half a million railwaymen in last december.

the signalmen are working under poor conditions and their pay was lower than other railwaymen. for two years they had been planning a nationwide strike for higher wages which, however, had met with repeated obstructions from the nixon administration. driven to the limit of their tolerance, 98.6 per cent of them voted this time in favour of a nationwide walk-out beginning on may 17.

the decision to strike filled the nixon administration with great fear. transport secretary john a. volpe cried out in alarm that the strike would be a "catastrophe" while labour secretary james hodgson admitted that it would have a

"disastrous effect" on the u.s. economy. the washington authorities hurriedly named assistant secretary of the labour department, w. j. usery as "mediator", while hodgson on his part, gave a press conference at 1:30 a.m. local time today at which he threatened the workers by announcing that president nixon would ask the congress for "emergency legislation" to stave off the strike. refusing to accept any "mediation" or truckle to intimidation, the signalmen walked out as scheduled.

just after 6 a.m. the railway stations in new york, and baltimore were picketed by the strikers, and picket lines were also organized at chicago and many other stations. the strike has the support of other railway workers. as a result, almost all railway transport in the united states came to a halt.

this was the fourth nationwide strike of the american railwaymen since world war two and the second in six months.

13,000 US Railway Signalmen's Strike Continues

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1971)

13,000 u.s. railway signalmen yesterday evening continued their nation-wide strike starting from six (local time) in the morning, according to reports from washington. the strike dealt another heavy blow to the nixon government and u.s. monopoly capital and demonstrated the mighty strength of the american working class.

this strike in protest against brutal exploitation by monopoly capital had been planned for nearly two years. however, it had met with repeated obstructions and sabotages by the u.s. ruling clique. driven beyond the limits of endurance, the railway signalmen finally broke through all obstacles and held this massive strike, and speedily set up picket lines in various railway stations throughout the country.

their strike won widespread sympathy and support from workers of other trades. 500,000 railway workers all over the united states respected the signalmen's picket lines and supported their strike, thus all railway transport in the country was paralyzed.

the strike has made the economic life in the united states more confused. it was reported that the strike will effect machine-building, steel, chemicals, mining and other industries and that it has already brought about a heavy slump of industrial stocks on wall street. and particularly, the auto industry, one of the three u.s. "economic mainstays", was hardest hit. plants of general motors and chrysler at detroit promptly announced their production cutbacks and several plants have been closed down. in the postal department, all postal delivery has been stopped except first-class mail. the strike also effected transportation of the army and equipment. u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon said in alarm that the nationwide stoppage of rail service would "strike a serious blow at the nation's economy". the commerce department admitted that a two week strike could cut industrial activity by 5.8 percent.

the railway signalmen's nationwide strike threw the nixon administration into a panic. on the eve of the strike, bigwigs of the nixon government repeatedly threatened the workers. in less than five hours after the strike began, nixon who was vacationing in key biscayne, florida, came out into the open. he hastily sent a message to the u.s. congress asking it to pass "emergency legislation" in an attempt to stave off the strike until july 1. nixon instructed labour secretary james hodgson to come out in person to play the trick of "mediation". it was reported that this was the third time in 13 months that nixon asked congress to concoct a "law" for suppressing the railway strike. nevertheless, fearing no intimidation and refusing to be deceived, the railway signalmen who are imbued with a tenacious fighting spirit, were persisting in their struggle yesterday evening.

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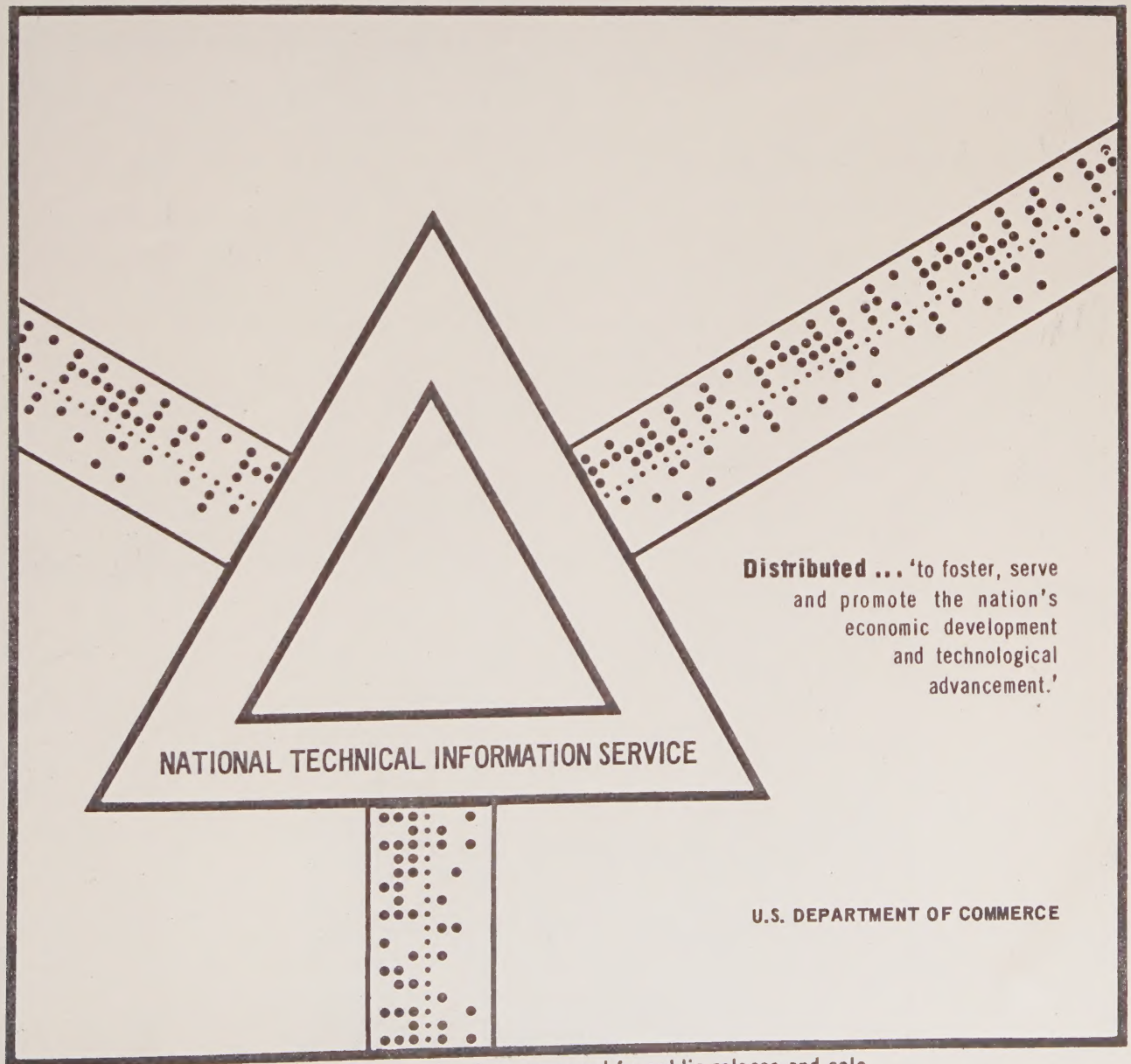
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